THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 61. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DARING OUTRAGE NEAR NEWARK, N. J.

Three Ruffians Enter a Hotel and Commit a Murderous Assault on the Proprietor and his Son—One of the Assailants Shot, Etc.

On Saturday night, at about half-past 9 o'clock, three ruffians entered the hotel of Mr. Bachmeyer, known as the Glendale House, located about half-way between Newark and New York, and committed a murderous assault on the proprietor and his son, Julius, both of whom were severely injured.

The particulars of the affair are as follows:—Shortly after 9 o'clock, on the night in question, Mr. Bachmeyer and his son were about to close up the bar-room, as little or no business is done in that remote locality after 9, when three evil-looking men entered and called for drinks, which were promptly furnished. The men spent a short time in reading the papers, Mr. Bachmeyer and Julius being engaged in making preparations for closing up, unmindful of the intentions of their visitors. Suddenly one of the fellows jumped up, and, presenting a revolver at the now terrified father and son, cried out, "Your money or your lives." The others followed his example, and, without a moment's warning, the three discharged their weapons. One of the balls grazed Mr. Bachmeyer's cheek, while another passed through the arm of his son, inflicting a severe wound. Not satisfied with this, each of the ruffians drew forth a sabre and assaulted the proprietor, who received three serious wounds in the head. Julius managed to escape into a back room, where he secured a loaded gun, which was standing against the wall. A boy, about fourteen years old, hearing the cries for aid, rushed out from the rear room, when the ruffians made a dash for him, trying to murder the little fellow. Fortunately they only succeeded in wounding him. Julius returned to the bar-room with the gun, which he discharged at the assailants, one of whom fell. His companions turned and again fired, one of the balls passing through the leg of young Bachmeyer, just below the thigh. They then seized their wounded comrade and retreated from the place, followed by Julius, who was determined to be avenged. Fainting from the loss of blood, however, the latter was unable to proceed far, and fell to the ground after firing a shot at the fugitives.

Dr. Max Kneohler was summoned to attend Mr. Bachmeyer and his son, one Dr. A. Heitzog having, as stated, refused his services, on the ground that he might be called upon to testify in court. It was then ascertained that the father had received injuries of a dangerous though not necessarily fatal nature. The sufferings of the injured party were partially allayed, and they are now as comfortable as possible.

Intelligence of the affair was communicated to the police of Newark, Jersey City, and New York, but no clue was obtained to the whereabouts of the assailants, who are as yet at large. The affair has caused intense excitement in the vicinity and among the people of Newark.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

RITUALISM.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng on Ritualism.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church, preached the third sermon in the course on "Ritualism," under the auspices of the "Evangelical Knowledge Society," last evening, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, to a full congregation.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the twenty-third verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew's Gospel, and stated that "the one great promise of the Old Testament was Christ's coming," referring to the glory of His coming, His mission and subsequent sufferings and disgrace, and to the importance of believing that on the reality of this true Christ rests the happiness of mankind; that the setting up of a false Christ for the real is fearful and destructive, and reminding his hearers that it was most destructive to deny Christ's divine qualifications and divine person, referring them to the words "Unto us is a child born, the Father of an everlasting age;" stating that through death Christ was a conquerer over death, and that his death worked man's reconciliation with God. The true Christ was to "rule on the throne;" that there was to be none besides him; that He to whom God said, "Let all angels of God worship Thee," stands before us "as the one Deity clothed with infinite power." He divided that part of his discourse which related to the false Christ under four heads, namely:—First, the false Christ of "Theoretical Rationalism;" second, of "Impertinent Traditionalism;" third, of a "Hollow Ceremonialism;" fourth, of "Assuming Ecclesiasticalism;" and earnestly exhorted his hearers to turn from those "ministers of Satan" who set up those false Christs. Those of "theoretical rationalism" he held to be Unitarians and the upholders of liberal Christianity, and denounced the writing of the essayists and reviewers, including the "puerile Colenso," as well as those of Robertson as heretical for denying that the "Word" was written under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Under the second head of "impertinent traditionalism," he classed the followers of the anti-Nicene fathers and those who state that the Bible is unintelligible to them. Thirdly, "hollow ceremonialism" was the rejection of the whole scheme of salvation through Christ, and the holding of the theory that man arrives at it by his own works. And, fourthly, the false Christ of "assuming ecclesiasticalism" was that of the Episcopal Church, and in the belief that the actual body and blood of Christ was in the bread and wine taken at communion.

Dr. Tyng concluded his discourse by referring to the abominations of Roman Catholicism—its gross superstitions, gaudy trappings, and priestcraft.

A collection on behalf of the "Evangelical Mission" was made at the close of the sermon. —*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

No More Whipping.

The following order, says the Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch* of the 10th, has been issued to the Chairman of the County Court of New Hanover:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Whipping or maiming of the person, as a punishment for any crime, misdemeanor, or offense, being now prohibited by the laws of the United States, all officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau, on duty in this Department, are hereby directed to prevent the infliction of such punishment by any authority whatever. By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Robinson.

JOHN B. MYRICK, 1st Lieutenant, etc.

THE FENIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE DELEGATION HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON—BELLIGERENT RIGHTS SOLICITED.

Messrs. Benjamin Baker, of Philadelphia, and James W. Meagher, representatives of the Irish republic in America, had an important interview with President Johnson on Saturday afternoon, with a view to soliciting a recognition of belligerent rights by the American Government. The delegation was cordially received by the President, and Mr. Baker, on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, made the following address:—

The people of Ireland have issued a declaration of war. It is not our purpose to enter into a detail of the grievances and injuries inflicted on the Irish people in Ireland during seven centuries, the unprovoked invasions of her soil, the burnings of her homes, the slaughter and butchery of her sons, the cruel devastations, the systemized famines, the banishment of her children by the inappeasable tyranny of the Government of England. Those grievances and injuries are witnessed in her forcible maintenance of a foreign oligarchy, who rob and fatten on the industry of a race who disavow them; in the smoking ruins of the cabins of the humble; in the deserted castles and palaces of an honorable and princely ancestry; in the solemn silence of her graveyards, wherein repose the remains of more murdered human victims than any other empire at any period in the history of the world has ever sacrificed on tyranny's blood-stained altars within equal limits; in her fruitful fields intended by their Creator for the immediate support of human beings, but converted into pastures for cattle by alien robbers, who bear none of the burdens to which the rightful heirs of the soil are subjected; in the deprivation of her commerce, while possessing all the qualifications of a great commercial nation; in the destruction of her manufactures by British legislation; in the disintegration of communities, the separation of families, and the compulsory exile of two nations, who, united in one great nation on their own land, could serve humanity and advance civilization. The acts of inhumanity and barbarity perpetrated are innumerable. They have shocked all Christendom, and it is impossible to find a nation whose war is more justifiable, according to all Divine laws and human rights, and according to the common sense of mankind, than that now waged by Ireland against England for the assertion of her national independence. The precedent established by the Government of England in granting belligerent rights to the late Rebels of the United States of America immediately after the commencement of hostilities; the firm determination of the Irish people in Ireland to give no assistance to England in case a rupture occurred between Great Britain and the United States consequent on the Mason and Slidell difficulty, the sacrifice of tens of thousands of the Irish race in America during the recent war for the maintenance of this republic, which the monarchical Governments of Europe, more especially that of England, conspired to destroy; the natural sympathy which the people of this republic should extend to those struggling for freedom now in Ireland, under difficulties equal to, if not greater, than those under which Washington and his compatriots labored for the liberation of this country from British misrule; the fact that the Irish republic has been actually engaged in armed and forcible hostilities against the Government of Great Britain, under a provisional Government, all these reasons have impressed the Irish race to represent the case to your Excellency, and to ask that the Irish republic shall be respected as a government actually in existence and at war with Great Britain, by the Government of the United States, and that the Government of the United States insist that the rights to which the said Irish republic are entitled during the war shall be respected by her adversary, the Government of Great Britain, and according to the rules which nations should reciprocally observe when deciding their differences by arms. The probability or improbability of success cannot enter into the question of the propriety or impropriety of recognition of belligerent rights.

The law of nations, founded upon the high moral sense of civilized man, recognizes the fact that two *de facto* Governments, powers, or armies are at war, and that lives may be lost, humanity injured, and civilization retarded in her progress. It does not say, "You must succeed before I recognize your right to be respected as human beings." It says, "Your cause is just; you have taken the last argument to settle your controversy. Be your struggle long or short, your success probable or improbable, you are children of God; you are Christians, you are brave, civilized men, and you are fairly and justly entitled to recognition."

The President listened very attentively, and said the great question was, "Is there a *de facto* government actually in existence?" The delegation assured him there was, when he continued:—"This question shall receive the most serious consideration—that consideration necessary in deciding a matter of such great importance. You are aware that my sympathies have always been with your people."

The delegation asked the prompt interference of this Government in behalf of the American naturalized citizens now pining in British dungeons for no crime whatsoever. The cases of Messrs. S. J. Meany and M. O'Brien were dwelt upon. They argued that if the British Government were justified in detaining these persons for writing and speaking in America against English tyranny, it would be equally justified in imprisoning prominent journalists and public men who were naturalized citizens, and who had written and spoken in a similar way, should they happen to put foot on British soil. The President said measures had been taken for the release of several naturalized citizens, and that the details and particulars of all other cases forwarded to the Government would receive attention, and that full justice should be done to naturalized citizens.

THE PRIZE RING.

Arrangements for a Fight Between Sam Collyer and Barney Aaron.

It has been pretty generally understood among the fancy that arrangements were being made for a match between Sam Collyer, the well-known champion of light weights, and Barney Aaron, though it was also known that there was a failure of agreement between the two men as to where the fight would take place. At a second meeting, however, this point was settled between the two, and articles were drawn up and signed for a fight for the championship and a purse of $3000, the "mill" to take place in the month of June next. The stakes are to be increased to $5000 if, in the meantime, an agreement to that effect shall be made between the principals. The locality selected has not yet transpired.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PHOTOGRAPHY.—At a late sitting of the Société de Photographie in Paris, M. A. Durand produced some curious photographs printed on copper and on steel. He did not describe his method, which he considered still imperfect, but stated that all depended upon the proper degree of polish to be given to the surface of the metal, and upon a peculiar way of coating it with bitumen. The specimens were remarkable for their delicacy and finish. Another operator, M. Jeuffrein, stated that he had found iodide of aluminium, a substitute hitherto unknown to photographers, very serviceable in preventing the collodionized surface from blistering.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Phillip, R. A.

The steamer brings us word that Mr. John Phillip, the well-known English painter of Spanish life and manners, died somewhat suddenly at his house in London, on Wednesday, February 19, at the age of fifty. He had never enjoyed thoroughly good health, and about five weeks before his death had been suffering under an attack of low fever, from which he had nearly recovered when he was attacked with paralysis while on a visit to his friend, Mr. Frith.

He was removed to his own house in a senseless condition, from which he did not recover. Mr. Phillip was a Scotchman by birth, a native of Aberdeenshire, and was originally a house-painter. He entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1837, was made an associate in 1857, and in 1859 received the title of Royal Academician. Mr. Phillip's powers as an artist were not of the highest order; he had a certain skill in seizing the more obvious characteristics of his subject, and great facility and cleverness in all that belonged to the mechanical part of his art.

He drew well, his color was effective and not disagreeable, and his pictures almost always told their story clearly. But he never aimed at anything higher than popularity, and his truth-telling only skimmed the surface, from which it followed that he fell easily into repetitions and mannerisms; and having found a fortunate and happy mine, was content to work in it so long as it should reward his labor. His pictures have no lasting qualities, and his reputation will not endure; but it may be hoped that the delight which the public long showed in his work may lead some one of the younger English artists to do for Spain what Lewis, and Seddon, and Holman Hunt, in England, and Gerome in France, have done for Egypt and Syria—give us a series of pictures in which shall be found not merely a reflex of the superficial manners of her people, but a revelation of their life and character. Spain offers a magnificent field to the artist—one as yet almost untouched—and the most we have thank Mr. Phillips for is that he excited a strong interest in that romantic country, and hinted at the treasure an artist might hope to win there.

An Interesting Wedding.

Mr. R—— G——, band-master of the —th Rifles, stationed at L——, Canada, became enamored of a young lady named L—— of the same place, and proposed marriage. The lady consented on condition that Mr. G—— would adopt the Israelitish faith, as, according to the laws of her people, she could not otherwise become his wife. This he consented to do, and the prospective bridegroom, accompanied by the bride and her parents, came to Buffalo on Saturday last for the purpose of going through with the necessary ceremonies and rites, among which was that of circumcision.

The party called upon Rev. Mr. Falk, Minister of the Temple Beth Zion, and explained the object of their visit. After vainly advising Mr. G—— against the renunciation of his faith, the reverend gentleman consented to do his part, and Tuesday was fixed upon for the performance of the rite of circumcision. When that time arrived, however, and all preparations were made, it was discovered that Mr. G—— was already a son of the Covenant, though he himself was not previously aware of the fact!

All obstacles being thus removed, the time for the nuptials was fixed for yesterday, and the parties assembled at the Temple Beth Zion at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The bridegroom was first examined in the tenets of the Israelitish religion, and, having satisfactorily answered the questions put to him, he, in the presence of the congregation, and before the Holy Ark—which was open, and displayed the Scrolls of the Law—swore adherence to the faith and belief he had adopted.

After an appropriate address by Rev. Mr. Falk, whose text was of Ruth and Naomi, and the conferring of the additional name of Joseph Ben Israel (Joseph, son of Israel), the marriage ceremony was performed after the form of the Mosaic law, which we have heretofore described. Altogether the occasion was a very interesting one, and seldom witnessed, as the Jewish law strongly opposes and discountenances the conversion of Christians to that peculiar faith.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Mortality in Cities.

To show the utility of a vigorously prosecuted sanitary system, a table has been prepared showing deaths by cholera in various cities. It will be perceived that the cholera was most fatal in those places where the Boards of Health were not properly organized. The table is as follows:—

Locality.	*Population.*	*No. of Deaths.*
New York and vicinity	827,551	1212
Brooklyn and vicinity	369,987	816
Philadelphia	565,500	834
Richmond	87,900	164
Norfolk	14,600	107
Savannah	22,200	231
Vicksburg	4,500	210
Memphis	22,600	899
Louisville	67,700	152
Cincinnati	161,000	1848
St. Louis	160,700	3532
Chicago	109,200	778
Nashville	16,900	782
Other cities and towns	1,439,549	665
Totals	3,081,988	12,230

A mortality in the aggregate of nearly three and one-tenth per one thousand of population.

DISHONESTY OF SPANISH FUNCTIONARIES.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:—"Private letters from Madrid announce that a scandal will soon become known, in spite of all the efforts of the Government to hush it up. It is that a vast quantity of pictures, plate, and other articles of value, that had been deposited in a certain bank as security for loans, have been abstracted; and that a personage occupying a high political position was a party to the abstraction, and profited largely by it. Some of the valuables have been sold in Spain; others have been confiscated by the takers, and others have been traced to Paris. The perpetrators of the robbery appear to have thought that, under cover of the political confusion which prevails in Spain, they would escape detection."

LONGEVITY.—A woman who entered the Lorn Combination poor-house in England three years ago has just died, in her one hundred and eighth year. Her elder brother died eighteen years ago, at the age of one hundred and five. There are still living in the same poor-house five women whose united ages amount to four hundred and twenty-one years.

CHEAP RAILWAY TRAINS.—The Inland Revenue Commissioners of England call the attention of the Government to the fact that the cheap railway trains, which were originally exempted from duty in compensation for compelled lowness of fares, are now most remunerative, and they more than hint that the exemption should not continue.

SECOND EDITION

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session at Harrisburg—Fifth Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, March 18.—The weather this morning is clear and cold. Sleighing good.

The churches of this city were well attended yesterday.

The ordination of Deacons in the morning at Locust Church, and of Elders in the afternoon, were specially seasons of interest, and great crowds were present. The sermon of Bishop Scott in the morning on "The gift of the Holy Ghost" was a very superior effort, and produced a deep impression.

The House of Representatives was filled in the afternoon. The sermon by Rev. Colonel Matlack, "On the Church, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth," was well received.

The Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, Bishop Scott in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by the Rev. L. C. Matlack.

The journal was read and approved.

A telegram was received announcing the death of the wife of Rev. G. Oram, at Norristown, on Saturday afternoon last.

Rev. T. A. Fernley offered a paper expressive of the condolence of the Conference with the afflicted brother and his family, which was adopted by a rising vote.

The cases of partially disabled ministers was then taken up, and the following placed upon the list of supernumeraries:—Rev. J. Hubbard, D. Titlow, J. L. Houston, C. Schach, R. E. Kemp, R. W. Todd, J. B. Ayars, C. Karsner, J. Neall, C. Walters, W. L. Boswell, W. H. Formesa, G. Barton, W. Bishop, E. J. Way, W. F. Talbot, W. Frichett, H. Sulton, J. F. Cooper, and T. E. Bell.

Senators Lowry and Brown were introduced to the Conference and several clergymen.

The following ministers were placed upon the Superannuated List:—Rev. J. A. Massey, William P. Hallowell, R. M. Greenbank, R. Patterson, John Williamson, and Thomas Childs.

The health of the following being restored, they were made effective:—Rev. S. Townsend, T. S. Williams, Dr. F. Moore, and A. T. Scott.

A complaint being received against Jonathan Turner, a court of inquiry was appointed to try the case.

Business was then suspended for the purpose of hearing the Annual Missionary Sermon.

FROM CINCINNATI TO-DAY.

St. Patrick's Day—A Regiment of Fenians Parade the Streets, Armed and Equipped—Particulars of the Sinking of the Steamer Mercury.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated yesterday with unusual enthusiasm. The various societies turned out and paraded the principal streets. A regiment of Fenians also turned out, fully armed and equipped.

The *Commercial* publishes the particulars of the sinking of the steamer Mercury, at Arkansas Cut-off, on the 13th instant. The boat struck a snag, and sunk to her hurricane deck. Twenty-five passengers were drowned. The boat was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $15,000. She had a cargo of 1400 bales of cotton, with a large quantity of assorted freight for Cairo and the Ohio river.

The Fire in Memphis—Loss $150,000.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—The fire in Howard's Row last night involved a loss of $150,000, half of which was covered by insurance in Northern offices. The fire originated accidentally in the basement occupied by James Lambert; then communicated to the steam bakery of George Hume; thence to the grocery and produce store of Cox and Humphreys, and the wholesale liquor house of William H. Carver; thence to the grocery commission house of Norment, Ruffin & Co., and also the agricultural warehouse of W. H. Wyatt, all of which were consumed.

About eleven o'clock the wind lulled, and the almost exhausted firemen were enabled to master the flames. Had the wind kept up, the flames would have doubtless been communicated from the Row to the adjacent property, and a large portion of the city would have been consumed.

From San Francisco—The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company, March 14, filed, at the office of the Secretary of State, articles extending the road from Sacramento to Goat Island by the way of San Francisco, the surveying to commence immediately.

A snow slide occurred, March 1, upon the town of Kearsage, Nevada, killing one person and destroying nine houses.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—The following is a list of the officers of the United States school ship Savannah, just arrived at the Gosport navy yard, from Annapolis, for repairs:—Lieutenant Commander, J. Waters; Paymaster, R. H. Douglass; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Hugg; Paymaster's Clerk, F. W. Evans; Sailmaker, George Thomas; Acting Boatswain, L. R. Ellis; Acting Master, —— Rivers.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 90; Reading, 101⅝; Canton Company, 47½; Erie Railroad, 59⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¼; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 75⅞; New York Central, 102⅝; Illinois Central scrip, 115¼; Cumberland preferred, 33¾; Missouri 6s, 96⅜; Hudson River, 137; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109¼; do. 1864, 107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅞; new issue, 107; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105⅝; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 108⅞; at sight, 109⅝. Gold closed at 134⅝. Money 6 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton firm at 32@33¼c. Flour firm and quiet; sales of 5500 bbls. State, $9·20@12·15; Ohio, $11·20@13; Western, $9·20@13·10; Southern $10·75@16·50. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn active and 1c. higher; sales of 21,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·20. Oats quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels Western at 65@68c.; State, 72@73c. Rye steady; sales of 2550 bushels at $1·30. Pork firm, new mess $24; prime Mess, $17·75. Provisions quiet. Whisky quiet.

A YOUNG SUICIDE.—Recently, in France, a lad of thirteen, named Hallez, hung himself because his mother was about to be confined, and he feared the family would be reduced to want.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Irish Societies Celebrating St. Patrick's Day—The New Police Commissioners, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The Oliver Hibernian School and many other Irish associations are celebrating to-day for St. Patrick's day.

It is believed the Baltimore City Municipal Election bill becomes a law to-day. An immense pressure is made upon the new Police Commissioners for office.

WHO IS M'CRACKEN.?

Some light may be thrown on the question of the identity of the new Peeping Tom by the following extract which we are permitted to make from a private letter, dated Paris, February 23:—

"A pair of Americans of my acquaintance pointed out to me in *Galignani* this morning a paragraph stating that the scoundrelly delator, on the strength of whose letter to Johnson Seward wrote an almost as shameful one to Mr. Motley, is —— G. W. McCracken, and joining to this identity of name some other little like likelihoods, they are much inclined to believe that this 'citizen of the United States' is the same person whom we have the honor of counting on our visiting list. Some time last September, or early in October, I was told at the Consulate that a Mr. McCracken, representing himself as a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, had been asking for my address. I left a note for him, giving day and hour when I would be at home. He came poorly dressed, shirt *very* dirty, looking quite ill, and coughing from time to time. According to his own account, he had been in the army; then had a place at New Orleans—in the Custom House, if I recollect rightly—and had left there for his health and come to Europe (as many foolish fellows do), without sufficient means of paying his expenses. His father-in-law was rich but mean. He had written letters to several papers, and was sure of money coming to him here from some one in Chicago; was surprised at the delay, was sure that Mr. Nicolay (our Consul, then off for his quarter's vacation, in Switzerland), would furnish him money, being a friend of his; asked a trifle of me to carry him on till Monday (the following day) when Mr. Nicolay was expected home; got it of course, and noted that I was not to 'consider it as a gratuity.' Nicolay told me that he did not recall the man's name or face at all; did suppose that his story was true to the extent that they were townsmen, let him have some money, and finally after the man had had lived by direct begging for some weeks here, helped him to a half price passage to America, which was paid, by a charitable gentlemen of the name of Tucker. Now this man's name is G. W. McCracken. He did not indeed hail from New York, but from Illinois; but, as I intimated above, there are some other little crucifix beside identity of name, that lead me to suspect identity of person with A. Johnson's informer. If A. J's McCracken is really our McC., I pity the poor wretch more than I did when he was in my room begging for ten francs. *Our* G. W. McC., by-the-way, had not been in Austria, and, seeing his shirt unwashedness, could have had no entrance, except *in forma pauperis*, to the presence chambers of 'our Ministers and Consuls.' I sincerely hope that *our* poor starving McC. is not the gentlemanly correspondent of Andrew."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Legal Intelligence see Sixth Page.*]

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce—William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

Notwithstanding the most important case of this term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was tried last week, the excitement over the homicide cases, and the eagerness to hear the consummation of those to be tried, still continues, and the Court Room is crowded. The number assembled this morning was equal to if not greater than on any day during Williams' trial, except the last, when, no doubt, many learning that the jury would return a verdict, came in to hear it, having read the proceedings in the daily papers.

The trial of Owen Burns, who is charged with killing Joseph Murphey, at Girard Park, on the 16th of July last, was fixed for to-day. Burns has been out on bail since the commission of the crime with which he is charged. This morning he appeared, answered to his name, and the trial was commenced.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.

Opinions in the following cases were delivered by Judge Strong:—

Winchester vs. Beroult & Davis. Error to C. P. of Luzerne county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Gardner vs. Sisk. Error to C. P. of Wyoming county. Judgment affirmed.

Souder's Appeal from Orphans' Court of Chester county. Decree reversed, and the sum of $2814·22 awarded to John Lancaster is decreed to Joseph W. Souder, assignee of Henry P. Powell. Costs to be paid by John Lancaster.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—The "Road" argument list was before the Court to-day.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—The Court was as busy as ever this morning in the trial of the ordinary cases. Robert Stewart was charged with perjury. The allegation was that the defendant's sister was arrested for some misdemeanor, and locked up in the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House. The defendant was there at the time, and created some disturbance in offering to go his sister's bail, and defying the authority of the officers. Afterwards, this defendant Stewart went before an alderman and swore that the Turnkey of the Station House, Thomas Holloway, had struck him, tore his clothes, and pushed him about rudely, whereas this oath was false, and known so to be by the defendant. In the taking of the testimony some of the witnesses for the Commonwealth testified that this oath was taken, and some that it was not. The defense was that the defendant endeavored to go bail for his sister, and was not allowed to do so; and that when he attempted to leave the Station House he was violently pushed aside by Holloway, which amounted to an assault. On trial.

At one o'clock the Court took a recess until half-past two.

The morning session of the Court was taken up with empanelling a jury.

Two of those called had formed impressions, but could go into the jury-box and decide the case according the evidence, and that alone, but it would require positive evidence to take the impressions away. One was objected to by the counsel for the defense, and the other challenged peremptorily by the Commonwealth.

The jurors who were empanelled to try Williams were put aside by the Commonwealth until the panel (out of which ten jurors were obtained) was exhausted, and were then called upon and the remaining two secured. The jury were then sworn by the Clerk of the Court.

John Cochran and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esqs., counsel for the defense.

SEVRES PORCELAIN.—The famous state manufactory of porcelain at Sevres is to be henceforth carried on in a new building in the Park of St. Cloud.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 18, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. July 7·30s sold at 105¼, no change; 97⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 109¼ for 6s of 1881; 109¼ for old 5-20s; and 105¼ for August 7·30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 102.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50⅛@50⅜, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35, no change; and Norristown at 62, no change. 13¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Minehill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14, no change. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 10 for Ridge avenue; 40½ for Union, and 28¾ for Germantown

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 136 for; Commercial at 56½, and Penn Township at 58½; 109 was bid for Sixth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 56½ for Girard; 95 for Western.

Canal shares were unsettled. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53¾@53½, a decline of ¼; 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 56 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 134¼; 12 M., 134¾; 1 P. M., 134¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 7-30s, Jy	105¾	100 sh St Nich C	1⅛
$100 City 6s, New	102	100 sh Leh N stk	33⅝
$100 do. New	102	11 do.	33⅝
$1000 Pa R 2m 6s	98	100 do.	33⅝
$200 Lehigh 6s '64	90½	4 do.	33⅝
8 sh Com'l Bk	53¾	8 do.	53⅞
2 sh Far & M Bk	136½	100 sh Read R	50⅝
200 sh Hest'ville	14	100 do.	50⅝
4 sh N Penna R	55	100 do.	50⅝
4 sh Phila & Tr	15½	100 do.	50⅝
6 sh Penna R	56⅛	100 do.	50⅞
80 sh Susq scp	64		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109⅛; do., 1862, 109@109⅜; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, new, 106⅝@107⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅛@98; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅝@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅞; do., July, 1864, 17⅛; do., August, 1864, 16⅛; do., October, 1864, 15⅛; do., December, 1864, 14⅛; do., May, 1865, 12⅛; do. August, 1865, 11⅛; do., September, 1865, 10⅛; do., October, 1865, 10⅜. Gold, 134¼@134⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 18.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices, particularly of choice grades, are firmly maintained. There is no demand for exportation, but a fair inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·50@14; fancy at $14·50@16·50; extras at $9@10·50; and superfine at $8@8·75. 1000 barrels Rye Flour sold at $7·37½.

Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and prime lots are in steady demand, but common qualities are neglected; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·45@2·15; Southern do. at $3·10@3·25; California at $3·12@3·15; and 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $2·85. The Market is poorly supplied with Rye, and the article is in fair request; sales at $1·35@1·40 for Western and Pennsylvania. The receipts and stocks of Corn continue small, and the article is in active request at an advance of 5@7c. ₱ bushel; sales of 5000 bushels new yellow afloat at $1·12; and some in store at $1·10. Oats are scarce and higher; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 35c.—now held at 70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—There is a good inquiry for No. 1 Quercitron, but the offerings are small. We quote at $35 ₱ ton.

Whisky—Free sales of the "contraband" article have been reported at 80c.@$1·20.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 18.—Beef Cattle were in good demand this week at an advance. About 1100 head arrived and sold at from 17@18¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 15@16½c. for fair to good; and 13½@14½c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality.

40 head Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18¼.
107 " P. McFillen, Chester co., 8¾@10, gross.
75 " P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@9¾.
62 " Jos. S. Kirk, Chester county, 16@18.
120 " Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 17@18.
50 " E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 16@17½.
122 " Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 16@17.
125 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 16@18.
120 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@17½.
36 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 15½@16.
20 " H. Chain, Lancaster co., 8@9, gross.
114 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@17.
46 " Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 15½@17.
20 " Dryfoss & Co., Penna., 14@16.
24 " B. Hood, Chester co., 16@17½.
16 " J. Seldomridge, Lancas ter co., 17@18.

Cows were unchanged; 200 head sold at $45@65 for Springers, and $50@85 for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were in demand, at an advance; 5000 head sold at from 8@9c. ₱ pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were also in demand, at an advance; 2500 head sold at the different yards at from $10·50@11·50 ₱ 100 pounds net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....34 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....62

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Ninia Tagliaria, Pastore, Genoa, Workman & Co.
Barque American Lloyds, Parks, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Atwood, Charlestown, E. R. Sawyer.
Schr L. Taylor, Corson, Lynn, J. J. Stanickson & Co.
Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, Boston, do.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Freeman, Norfolk, G. B. Kerfoot.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, from Liverpool, via Boston, with mdse. to A. R. McHenry & Co.
Pr. schr Vrale, Mason, 23 days from Turks Island, with salt to Bumm & Son.
Schr Helen P. Jones, 3 days from New York, with mdse, to captain.
Schr Owen Bearse, Parker, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Corson, from Maurice River, in ballast to captain.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer.

MEMORANDA.

Ship British Queen, Francis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, for Boston and Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.
Barque Emma, Warkmeister, hence, at Rio Janeiro Jan. 27.
Barque Hilma, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rio Janeiro 7th ult.
Ship Charles Cooper, Dewsen, hence for San Francisco, which arrived at Stanley, F. I., and was discharging cargo (coal) previous to Nov. 8, has been condemned.
Steamship Stars & Stripes, Holmes, from Havana for Philadelphia, before reported at Norfolk, temporarily disabled, encountered a severe gale off Chincoteague Island, and was compelled to put into a port to repair her damaged machinery.
A double-decked brig of 300 tons was launched on Saturday morning from the shiphouse of Messrs. W. & A. Thatcher, Wilmington, Del. She is called the S. & W. Welsh, and is owned by Captain John R. Watson, the builders, and others.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—A severe NE. gales prevails here and on the coast. Hampton Roads is filled with a large fleet of merchantmen, bound both up and down the coast, and others are constantly arriving.

The gunboat Peoria, recently arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard, from Beaufort, N. C., is taking in a supply of coal and provisions, and getting ready for sea.

The workmen at the Yard commenced operations yesterday upon the sloop-of-war Dale.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Arrived, steamship Moses Taylor, from San Juan.

DOMESTIC

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Might We Resume Forthwith?

From the Tribune.

Our valued correspondent J. S. P. controverts in our last our assumption that the Federal Government might resume specie payments to-day if it would. We will briefly rejoin.

We decline to speculate as to the amount of circulating medium annually needed by our people, because no sure conclusion can be reached from data so loose and uncertain; but one element which J. S. P. ignores we will ask him to consider. With a restricted currency, most of the commercial transactions of the country are based on credit. Goods are bought of the importers or manufacturers on credit; sold by the jobbers to the retailers on credit; and distributed on credit to the consumer. Three to nine months afterwards (if ever) the consumer pays for them in produce, and the accounts are somehow liquidated—no money, or next to none, having been employed from first to last. Laborers for hire are paid in produce, "orders," or "store-pay," not five per cent. of their earnings taking the form of money. We do not consider this a desirable mode of effecting exchanges; yet, with a restricted currency, it is inevitable. With an ample currency, there is no excuse for paying for labor, produce, or goods otherwise than in cash; and a billion is needed where a tithe of it was formerly made to answer. We consider half a million a moderate estimate for our present needs.

What we propose is, that the currency be allowed to adjust itself to the wants of the community, as it will do if we simply allow the greenbacks to be funded in Five-twenties at the pleasure of the holder; and that is what the Government once pledged itself to do. (Just read the back of a $5 greenback if you doubt it.) Whenever the currency shall prove redundant, the greenbacks will be converted into Five-twenties, and the national banks thus forced to contract until an equilibrium is established.

We are still unable to assent to our correspondent's assumption that, upon resuming, we should need a credit of $200,000,000 in Europe, or its equivalent in coin, "merely to ease the demand for specie here." We insist that our creditors in Europe would be more likely to increase than reduce their investments in our securities upon the strength of tidings that our Government had resumed specie payments; and we hold that our imports would be diminished and our exports increased as immediate consequences of resumption. We might even draw gold from Europe, because of the temporarily favorable rates of exchange, as we actually did in 1861; and it must be borne in mind that our product of gold and silver is so great that we gain specie whenever our exports thereof do not exceed our imports by more than $2,000,000 per week.

The Seven-thirties are all that remain to embarrass resumption; and these are now being converted into Five-twenties at the rate of several millions per day. That is to say: the holders of Federal securities soon to fall due are gladly exchanging them for bonds at lower interest, which the Government is not at liberty to pay for five years, and need not pay till the expiration of twenty years. The Seven-thirties, then, at the worst, can only serve as a bugbear for a few weeks longer; while we do not admit that their conversion would be arrested if we should resume to-day. It is inflation that prompts people to invest in all manner of wild lands, gold mines, oil wells, etc. etc., by holding out a prospect of vast and rapid gains. Give us instant resumption, and most thrifty people would deem six per cent., untaxed, a very good interest. In a "tight money market," the heaviest capitalists would prefer six per cent. on Government bonds, always readily convertible, to twelve on mercantile paper, liable to be whisked into the gulf of general bankruptcy.

Lastly, as to the "operators in gold." We calculate that the bulk of this class would be just about like flies on a frosty November morning. They would break the Government, would they? With what? The crossing-sweepers of London, should they conspire to run the Bank of England, might doubtless crowd her doors, and make her neighborhood tumultuous; yet "the old lady in Threadneedle street" would be apt to withstand the pressure. So the Treasury, backed by the solvent interests and capitalists of the country, would withstand the most desperate charges of the gold gamblers.

For—and this our correspondent seems stubbornly to ignore—the interests bound up in the success of resumption are as strong to-day as those of the bummers, and would be ten times stronger from and after resumption. Those who had been betting their pile on persistent inflation and national insolvency, would be generally "cleaned out" by the mere fact of resumption. They would be very nearly in the position of the great bully in Albany, who, when the banks suspended specie payment in 1837, electrified the vast mob collected on the street by jumping up and smacking his fists together, eagerly exclaiming, "I wish to God that *I* had a $5 bill!—*I'd* make 'em pay!" Doubtless the bummers would like to break the Treasury: but the $100,000,000 in cash or its equivalent required for that nice operation wouldn't be in their hands exactly.

On the contrary, those who have been living magnificently on the interest of what they owe would have sharp work to find money for their daily marketing or to pay their weekly board bills; while the solid capitalists, the sound bankers, the fund-holders—and with them the army, the navy, the office-holders, the multitudinous clerks and other employés living on fixed salaries—would all realize that it was for their interest that specie payment should be maintained. The banker who owes $200,000 in all, and has $300,000 due him from the Government and from solvent customers, must realize that he will be worth at least $25,000 more if resumption stands than he will be if we sink back into national insolvency. Railroad men will say, "Hold on to resumption, and we will buy engines, cars, rails, chairs, fuel, oil, etc. etc., cheaper than now, while our receipts will not long be essentially reduced." Even the poorest widow of a dead Union soldier will say, "My $8 per month will buy more bread and clothes for my babes if resumption stands;" and her prayers and sympathies will be worth something to the right side. So every laborer who is under contract to work at a fixed price for the ensuing season would have a direct interest in the maintenance of specie payments. And every depositor in a savings bank would be richer for its achievement.

Against such an array of interest on the right side—reaching from the Astors and Vanderbilts down to the million or so of freedmen who have agreed to make cotton from this to next January for $10 to $12 per month, besides their food and shelter—what could the most reckless charges of the bummers, the most desperate devices of the gold-gamblers, avail? Of course, the heathen would rage for a little while; but it would be impotent, toothless rage, as they would soon realize; and half the "curbstone brokers" in Wall street would be quietly hoeing corn in Iowa or digging gold in Idaho by the Fourth of July next. And—the transformation once made—they would heartily agree with everybody else in the conclusion that it was a wholesome change for them and a capital thing for the country.

We are firm in the conviction that the Government might safely resume to-day, appealing frankly to the solvency and the patriotism of the country to sustain it in so doing. And we never shall hasten resumption while we talk of it as something to be done by and by, when it needs but the courage and the will to do it at once.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The Democratic Party.

From the Times.

The positive refusal of the Democratic National Committee to call the National Convention of the party which has been demanded by so many State and local Conventions throughout the country, was probably felt to be a necessity of the political situation. At the same time it furnishes proof of the chaotic condition of the once compact and united Democratic organization. The continued and almost uninterrupted defeats it has everywhere met with for years past, have assuredly contributed to this.

But it is doubtless owing still more to the fact that the party, as a whole, can settle upon no policy competent to the occasion. On hardly any point do the Democrats of the North agree with their fellow-Democrats of the South. To demand simply that Southern representatives be admitted to Congress is easy enough, but every one feels what a short distance this now goes in the way of settling the difficult questions that require solution. There are political and civil relations to be adjusted which this would not help. There are points of law, loyaltp, justice, and "State rights" to be established which this would only embarrass. And yet even in regard to this apparently simple matter of the admission of Southern representatives, the Democracy of the North and South would not agree—or at least would not dare to *publicly* agree. Even the Democracy in the North would not concede (publicly concede) that there should be some loyal qualifications for representatives. They would not be willing (publicly willing) that the old Rebel leaders should be allowed to come back and occupy places in the Senate and House.

But the Southern Democrats—if we may judge by their action—take entirely opposite ground, and consider the point an important one, too. In the elections they held last year for Senators and Representatives, they elected, in a large number of cases, men who were prominently connected with the Rebellion; and they did this, too, although they were aware that the Congressional oath stood in their way. They constantly tell us that the Southern people will not consent to punish or degrade those whom they selected as leaders in the days of their difficulty, and that Congress has no right to exclude members on that ground. As the national Democracy could not agree even upon this primary question, it is hard to see how they could expect to agree upon the profounder matters that agitate the country and affect the party. To construct a political platform that would be at all acceptable in the different sections and States would be an impossibility.

It was discreet, therefore, in the party leaders to refuse to call the Convention, even although this refusal will create great dissatisfaction and tend still mors to demoralize the party. They expect that by another year, or by the time for the National Convention to nominate a Presidential candidate, things will look more hopeful for harmonfous action, and, theretore, they direct the Democratic rank and file in the North and South to wait and work as best they can. Time may justify them in this expectation, but events will have to travel faster than time, if it does.

Another Fenian Scare in Canada.

From the Herald.

The raw head and bloody bones of ferocious Fenianism has again presented itself to the excited imaginations of the Canadian people. In the Convention which was held the other day in Chicago to raise more funds on Fenian bonds the Canadians could see nothing but formidable organizations for the invasion of the embryo kingdom, and the various public meetings that have been held for the purpose of letting off the effervescence that the recent outbreak in Ireland created among the Irish in this country, have tended to throw our neighbors over the border into a dreadful state of bloodthirstiness. Regulars and volunteers, with muskets and field pieces, swords and sabres, have been pressed on to the frontier, with the full expectation of meeting armed bands of Fenian invaders. We are of opinion, however, that the Canadians this time will find little cause for their premature scare.

Southern Reconstruction.

From the Herald.

The tendency of public feeling all over the South is manifestly in favor of being what we call reconstructed; that is, accepting the terms proposed by Congress as a means of coming into the Union, taking their place as States in Congress, and exercising such influence as their numerical representation may command. We learn from Virginia from the Legislature of that State, for example, has received with general satisfaction the order of General Schofield assuming command under the new Military bill. From Georgia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama, we also hear that the late secessionists are becoming convinced that the votes of the negroes will be rather favorable than hostile to their particular view of reconstruction. The papers generally throughout the South appear to adopt our plan for the Presidential candidacy in 1868, with the names of General Grant and General Lee on the ticket for President and Vice-President. That is the most sensible thing they could do. There is a spell in such a combination which will unite both North and South, and bring our complications to a speedy issue. In that single sentence there is more to assure foreign nations that the end of our existing inharmonious condition and the solutions of our troubles can be reached than in the most logical arguments that could be used.

And now that the question of reconstruction is approaching a settlement, when slavery, the primary cause of the Rebellion, is abolished, and the Rebellion has gone with it to the tomb of the Capulets, and the Southern States are on the road to accept the inevitable necessities of the hour, what is the use of retaining the leader of the Rebellion in custody any longer? Jeff. Davis is perfectly harmless. He can do no mischief if set at large on his parole to answer any charges that may be brought against him. Congress should, therefore, pass a resolution requesting the President to release him. Such a measure could do no possible harm. On the contrary, it would do much to encourage the good spirit which, in spite of the remnant of political fire-eaters left in the South, is evidently now beginning to prevail there.

Fessenden of Maine.

From the World.

One of the Maine journals presents the name of William Pitt Fessenden as a proper candidate for the next Presidency, and we are surprised to see that the Boston *Post*, a sterling Democratic paper, thinks that Fessenden is by no means the worst man that might be proposed for the position. The *Post*, doubtless, looks with favor on Fessenden because he snubs Sumner and the other Senatorial wind-bag from Massachusetts, and now and then boldly attacks even the terrible Wade. These, however, are but negative qualities, due to the generally acrid disposition of the Senator from Maine, which prompts him to now and then pitch into something or somebody, even the schemes and Senators in his own political family.

It is well enough, however, to credit Mr. Fessenden with something, for there is not a single Senator who is so constantly and so immensely overrated. He is simply a shrewd, sharp, "down-east" lawyer, who makes the most of what God has given him, and a great deal more of what he has been able to get from his party. He is in no sense a statesman, and his presumed greatness as a Senator is due solely to his relative rank in point of Parliamentary ability as compared with such Senators as Sumner, of Massachusetts, Sprague, of Rhode Island, and other and lesser radicals who sit around him. Among the giants of other days—the Clays, Websters, Calhouns, Douglases, and Wrights—Fessenden would be a political pigmy. Indeed, his appearance at all in public life is probably and mainly due to the fact that nearly every member of the Fessenden family floated into some office, and he was swept in with the tide.

In some sections, and in the remoter regions of Maine especially, he is looked upon as a "great financier;" but his whole course as Secretary of the Treasury marks him only as a great financial failure. Because he delights in snubbing his political associates, Wade, Wilson, and Sumner, the Boston *Post* may be deluded into the idea that Fessenden has a streak of convervatism in his composition, and the idea has obtained widely. It is a delusion; there is not a more malignant radical in the whole party. If he opposes a radical measure, it is only because it is not radical enough. He has more than once appeared as a lobbyist in the House to "put through" offensive measures which did not succeed to his satisfaction in the Senate. He is a partisan, and nothing else; and he is the poorest of all persons to put in nomination for the Presidency, since neither his intelligence nor his principles warrant his elevation to that office.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your Tar Syrup. I used one bottle, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Dr. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was in very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them, when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

F. E. THOMAS,
126 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

EMBRACING

LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
ETC. ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

S. Oakford & Son,
28 S. Eighth St.,
above Chestnut.

HATTERS.

SPRING STYLES
GENTS' DRESS HATS,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 223 3m

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 24rp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
34 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO
DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES
FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton: including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. 12 20 3m

7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
76 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.
FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS
Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 21 3m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerl of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed t No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fift streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 Three doors above Walnut.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1tf No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his
LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO,
TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.
PRICES MODERATE. [1 22]

J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 8 tuths

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,
Having reopened the Store
NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their own mostly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office, No. 104 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th, instant, for the construction of the following sewers on the line of Vine street, from Third street to the west side of Fourth street; on Twenty-fifth street, from Hamilton street to the north side of Brandywine street; on Barnwell street, from Pine street to the south side of Lombard street; on Fifteenth street, from Thompson street to the south side of Walnut street; on Walter street, from Fifteenth street to the east side of Sixteenth street; on Thirteenth street, from Callowhill street to the north side of Wood street.

To be two feet six inches in diameter; also, a three-feet sewer in Marshall street, from Willow street to Spring Garden street, and a two-feet sewer in Jefferson street, from Alder street to the west line of Warnock street, with the necessary manholes for each, as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid to the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
3 16 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
SOLD BY
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
81m No. 232 North SECOND Stre

KEITH & PICKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.
1 30 w6m2m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MILITARY.—An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the various military organizations of the city took place on Saturday evening, at the Armory of the Gray Reserves, Broad street, near Race. Notwithstanding the violent storm, there was a good attendance of officers, among whom we noticed General Lyle and Colonels Davis and McMinn, of the National Guards; Colonel McMichael, Adjutant Latta, Quartermaster Rolin, Captains Clark and Loudenslager, and Lieutenants Ide, Giller, Hastings, and Klawder of the Reserves; Captain Fairman Rogers and Lieutenant M. E. Rogers, City Troop; and Lieutenant Baugh, of the Washington Grays. Colonel Howard, recently Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Cumberland, was among those present. This officer served with great credit in the West on General Thomas' Staff, having been promoted from the Anderson Cavalry, and afterwards twice brevetted. Some of the orators who were at the last meeting were absent from this one.

Colonel McMichael was called to the chair, but declined in favor of Captain Rogers, of the Troop. General Lyle not having arrived until after the meeting was organized, Adjutant Latta acted as Secretary. The report of the committee to draft amendments and a supplement to the existing law was received, and the committee discharged. The report was then acted upon by sections, and, with a few important changes, was adopted unanimously, and a resolution passed directing the Secretary to send a copy of the proceedings to Harrisburg. It was also urged that the attention of the Legislature be directed to this subject, and the passage of the supplement urged upon them as necessary for the prosperity of the city militia. The meeting was very harmonious, and will lead to good results. This movement was started by the Gray Reserves, who are the only regularly organized military body which we now have, but who invited the co-operation of the other commands, in order that some legislation might be effected which would be of equal benefit to all.

We understand from their officers that they desire no undue precedence, but are only anxious that the militia may be increased in numbers and efficiency, and that we may have a force here which shall be creditable to the city. One of the proposed sections especially provides that the City Troop, Washington Grays, and National Guards may, if they so desire, reorganize with all their old rights and privileges. They have been long and honorably identified with the militia of this city, and during the war did gallant and effective service in the field. An objectionable feature of the old law is repealed by allowing company officers to discharge men, subject to the approval of battalion or squadron commanders.

A fine of four dollars will be imposed on those who do not join a company, and the fund thus raised will be distributed under certain restrictions, and not to exceed $20 to a man. Thirty-two is fixed as the minimum of companies. Militiamen are to be exempted from jury duty.

LEFT-HAND PENMANSHIP BY UNION SOLDIERS.—William Hand Bourne, editor of the *Soldiers Friend*, an interesting weekly paper published in New York, and devoted to the interests of the Union soldiers of the late war, has offered five hundred dollars, in ten premiums of fifty dollars each, for the best specimen of *left-hand penmanship* by soldiers or sailors of the Union who lost their right arms by amputation or disability in the war. A very attractive feature of these premiums is that they are to be severally awarded each by one of the following eminent officers:—General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Howard, Meade, Hancock, Hooker, Geary, and Logan. An autograph letter of the officer making the award will accompany the premium in each instance. The object of the premiums is to encourage that class of soldiers who lost their right arms in the service to acquire the art of penmanship with the left hand, so as to render themselves capable of supporting themselves as clerks, bookkeepers, etc. Mr. Bourne's efforts in behalf of this most worthy class of soldiers are highly commended by several of the officers above named.

LOCOMOTIVES IN THE CITY.—It now looks as if the legislative committee appointed to consider the propriety of prohibiting the running of locomotives in the city proper would be unable to introduce their report during the current session. The committee met again on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hood in the chair. The sitting was held in order to hear statements relative to the running of the Reading Railroad steam trains through the densely populated streets of the northern part of the city to Richmond. Mr. Hood stated that he had received a memorial, numerously signed by parties fearing for the lives of their children, and for themselves, in consequence of the passage of these steam trains. It was for this special purpose, Mr. Hood said, that he had called the meeting. The day, however, was inclement, and not a single witness appeared. The committee, it is said, propose to report a bill prohibiting the company from coming further down than Girard avenue. Should this be enforced, the splendid depot at Broad and Callowhill streets will be much less valuable than now.

ROBBED IN A TAVERN.—John Lill, Samuel Grace, Samuel Price, and Samuel Kendrick were arrested about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officers Carney, Baker, and Pearson, of the Third District Police, upon the charge of robbery. It appears that a respectable individual, while laboring under the influence of liquor, wandered into house No. 120 Dock street, kept by a man named Dougherty. The accused were in the place at the time. They got up a sham fight, and gave the new-comer to understand that they intended to punish him. Kendrick finally said that he did not think it fair for all of them to fight one man, and said he was going to stand by the stranger. A rush was then made, and the stranger was thrown to the floor, and on arising, found that he had been robbed of his pocket-book, containing $160. He then called on the police to arrest the above-named parties. They were taken before Alderman Beitler, and were held in $1000 bail each to answer the charge of larceny.

FIRE MATTERS.—The Hand-in-Hand Engine Company have ordered a new hose carriage, which is to be completed in a short time.

The Lincoln and Mosamensing Hose Companies are having their carriages thoroughly repaired.

The steamer belonging to the Assistance Fire Engine Company has been put in complete order. She will go into service again this week.

The Good-Will Engine Company contemplate the erection of a large hall upon a lot in Race street, below Juniper, recently purchased by them. The lot is 40 by 120 feet.

The Franklin Engine Company are having their steamer repaired.

Mr. James Black, engineer of the West Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company, has been presented with a handsome gold badge by his friends.

FIRE.—The drying-room of Andrew Brophy's factory, Coral street, above Frankford road, took fire at a quarter to 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was damaged to the extent of about $300. There is no insurance upon the stock, but the building is insured in the Fire Association.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—William McGonigal, aged four years, on Saturday afternoon fell from a hay loft in the Fifteenth Ward, and broke his leg. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. He bore his suffering like a veteran soldier.

A POLICE OFFICER DECEASED.—Charles Fox, who has been acting for some time as Turnkey at the Fifth District Station House, died yesterday morning.

THE GREAT SNOW STORM OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday morning snow began to fall, and continued to do so until 10 o'clock at night, when it abated. The wind was high from the northeast, and it was almost impossible to make much headway facing the storm. The steam cars on all the lines were behind time in their arrival in the city. The street cars made their trips as usual until about 10 o'clock in the morning, when four horses were put on instead of two. By noon this additional power had failed to make much headway.

At an early hour in the evening most of the lines had found it so difficult to make headway that they ceased running entirely. The Fifth and Sixth, however, was an exception, and with six horses, to the great accommodation of the public, continued till a late hour to make regular trips.

At intervals throughout the night slight falls of rain occurred, until between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The wind veered to the southwest, became colder, and for several hours after daybreak the white flakes came down thick and fast. It was a beautiful fall of snow. The wind lulled for a time, and the flakes came down vertically.

Yesterday the Passenger Railroad Companies had their snow-ploughs out removing the obstructions, and in places where the sun could strike the track, the snow disappeared rapidly.

During the most violent part of the snow-storm on Saturday afternoon myriads of crows showed an evident desire to effect a lodgment among the leafless slow-clad trees of Washington and Independence Squares. They made several immense circular movements, preparatory to swooping down upon the trees, but finally left in an easterly direction. This morning the snow was packed hard upon the railroad tracks, and until the sun melted it the cars had a hard time to keep on the track.

CONCLUSION OF THE WILLIAMS HOMICIDE CASE, AND THE VERDICT.—On Saturday afternoon, after Mr. Worrell's address, the District Attorney made a very able address in behalf of the Commonwealth.

His Honor Judge Ludlow then gave the charge of the Court. He spoke of the responsibility that rested upon the Court and Jury, and the two distinct functions of each. Then of the different grades of the crime of murder, and what elements were necessary; of the different kinds of evidence, direct and circumstantial.

As this case was founded upon circumstantial evidence, he spoke principally of that kind. "There are certain rules by which we may test the accuracy and reliability of circumstantial evidence. And, first, each fact in the chain of evidence ought to be distinctly proved by distinct, independent, and competent testimony. Second. Each should be consistent with the other and with the main facts sought to be established.

Third. The inferences to be drawn should be natural and reasonable, and to a moral certainty certain; to establish a probability is not sufficient; the result of our investigation must be reasonable and morally certain. Fourth. The hypothesis or theory of guilt must be such as to exclude every reasonable and fair hypothesis or theory of innocence.

The Judge then forcibly and very ably charged the jury upon the subject of a doubt, explaining what the law recognized as such, and saying that if that existed the controversy was settled in favor of the prisoner.

At 3½ o'clock the case was given to the jury, and at 5½ o'clock they rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

STATISTICS—THE GAS WORKS.—During 1866 there were 10,625 applications for gas; 8174 removals and discontinuances; 33,226 private, and 199 street lights added, making a total of 650,996 private lights, and 7036 in the streets. During the same period 53,945 feet of mains were laid in the streets, making a grand total of 2,566,612 feet, or over 486 miles, now belonging to the Trust. The following shows the size of the pipe in use:—6592 feet of 1½-inch; 237,162 do., 2-inch; 1,120,104 do., 3-inch; 766,882 do., 4-inch; 223,013 do., 6-inch; 99,838 do., 8-inch; 20,103 do., 10-inch; 43,117 do., 12-inch; 24,607 do., 16-inch; 18 do., 18-inch; and 24,806 do., 20-inch. The 53,945 feet laid in 1866 cost the Trust $72,562·99, of which amount $15,178·45 was for labor and $42,824·87 for main pipe.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—On Saturday evening, a colored man named John Harris, belonging to Bucks county, was enticed into a den at Sixth and Lombard streets, kept by Perry Phillips, also colored, and while there he avers that he was drugged and then robbed of his pocket-book, containing $115. He related the occurrence to Officer Leadbeater, of the Third District Police, who went into the place and arrested the proprietor and two colored women, who gave the names of Susan Brauson and Lydia Phillips. They were brought up before Alderman Beitler yesterday morning, and were committed in default of $800 bail each to answer at court the charge of larceny.

BUSINESS AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the week 432 loads of hay and 68 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the supply was an average one. Best quality timothy hay sold at $1·85@2 per 100 lbs.; mixed and interior at $1·70@1·75. Straw was more abundant, and sold at $1·65@1·70 per 100 lbs.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6·07 MOON RISES.....rises.
SUN SETS.....6·10 HIGH WATER.....12·05

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 2
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 6
Union	Southampton	New York	Mar. 6
Norwalk	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 7
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Cornica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Virginia, Smithers, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Maggie McNeil, Scow, Remedios, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. Pounder, Hudson, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr Express, Brown, do. do.
Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, Providence, W. H. Johns.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Dighton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. M. Elkins, Keyser, Baltimore, do.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinsen, Norwich, Captain.
Schr Julia, Delancey, Baltimore, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr New Nation, Smith, 1 day from Salem, N. J., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 16—7 A. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea 14th inst.:—Ship Polar Star, for New York; barques Caro, for Mobile; Sharpsburg, for Cork; E. Schultz, for New Orleans; Restless, for Demerara; brigs Agent, for Genoa; Ousiphorus, for Cagliarien; J. Cosulli, for Windsor; Samuel Welsh, for Gibraltar; E. A. Barnard, for Matanzas; and schr Ida F. Wheeler, for Matanzas.

The following, among others, remain at the Breakwater:—Barque Hector, from Nevassa; brigs Hector, from Halifax; John Chrystal, from Mayaguez; Anna, from Porto Rico, all for Philadelphia; schrs Buena Vista, for Providence; Thomas Ware, for Norfolk; S. Hammett, M. Steelman, R. Miller, for Boston; Lucy D, for Portland; S. N. Smith, for Portland; Geo. Taplaine, for Fall River; Madonna, for Portsmouth; C. McDonald, for Bennisport; Typhoon, for Bath; C. P. Stickney, E. Gifford, for New York; Fredonia, for St. John, N. B. all from Philadelphia. Wind NE., and snowing. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cumberland, Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Aquila, Mathieson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship W. A. Farnsworth, Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 4th inst.
Ship Udsire, Sunde, for Philadelphia 8th, was up at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Laura, Hill, for Philadelphia, was up at London 2d inst.
Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, for Philadelphia 12th, was up at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Charlotte, Lindenstrom, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 15th inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 16th instant.
Steamship Mayflower, Robinson, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 13th inst.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston 16th instant.
Barque J. E. Ward, Landerkin, for Philadelphia, at Sagua 2d inst.
Brig Uncle Jerry, Norton, for Sagua and Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 7th inst.
Brig Manzanilla, Maguire, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst.
Brig Charles Albert, Hardy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 2d inst.
Schr R. Florence, Rich, from Boston, to load for Philadelphia, at Salem 12th inst.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, at Savannah 11th inst.
Schrs N. C. Paine, Jones, from Boston; H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem; and Mary S. Lunt, from Newburyport, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th instant.
Schr Halo, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport, 14th inst.
Schrs. Casper Heft and Jessie Williamson, hence at Richmond, 15th inst.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, hence at Fall River, 15th inst.
Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, and Burrows C. Turner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem, 14th inst.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, for Little River, S. C., cleared at Charleston, 13th inst.
Schr Sidney Price, Stephens, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at Charleston, 13th inst.
Schr J. W. Cadwallader, Stevens, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol, 14th inst.
Schr John Beatty, Henderson, hence, at Pawtucket, 15th inst.
Schr Joseph Waples, hence, for Providence, at New York, 16th inst.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston, 15th inst.
Schr Charlotte Shaw, from Mobile, at Cardenas, 6th inst.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, hence, at Cienfuegos, 4th inst.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos, 2d inst.
Schrs J. B. Austin, Davis; Sarah Cullen, Cullen; and John Griffith, Cobb, hence, for Boston, at Holmes' Hole, 14th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Nothing is being done to the ship Dashing Wave, sunk inside Sandy Hook, as the weather has been unfavorable for operations on her during the last ten days. The derrick is anchored in the Horse Shoe.

Captain Snyder, of the steamship Rebecca Clyde, at Wilmington, D. C., 12th inst., reports that on the evening of the 11th, 20 miles S.SW. off Cape Lookout, passed a schooner on her beam ends; had been some time, but finding her abandoned, he left her. She had evidently been run into.

Ship Ocean Rover, of Salem, 823 tons, built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1853, has been purchased by Mr. Washington Libby and others, of Boston, from which port she will hereafter hail.

Schr Gertrude Howes, Carberry, which sailed from New London on the 11th inst. for the coast of Africa, via Cape de Verde, is bound on a codfishing voyage, the first enterprise of the kind ever attempted in that quarter from this country. A market for the fish will be found on the coast of Brazil.

Schr Village Queen, 42, of Brookhaven, 163 tons, new measurement, built at Stony Brook, L. I., in 1848, has been purchased by James W. J. Thompson, of Port Jefferson, L. I., and parties in Providence, on private terms. She will hereafter hail from Providence, under command of Captain Tillotson, late of schr James M. Bayles.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Castle Yard Light, Tynemouth, England.—The Tynemouth light is a white light of the first order, revolving once in every minute, elevated 164 feet above high water, and in clear weather visible from a distance of seventeen miles. By an error, the light, designated Castle Yard, is described as red. Mariners are therefore apprised thereof.

N. B.—In "Notice to Mariners, No. 9—England, East Coast; alteration of light at Lowestoft," the sixth paragraph should read thus:—

In order to facilitate vessels in rounding the Ness by night, the present red light on Lowestoft north pierhead will be masked from the bearing SW. by W. ½ W. into the shore, and a new red light will be exhibited from the tower of Lowestoft high light, twelve feet below the light, visible from S. by E. between the bearings SW. ½ S. to SW. ¾ W.; on opening this light from the northward, vessels should open out the red light of the Lowestoftness by keeping to the southward, and when the North pier light opens, run for it until the Low red light changes to white.

By order: W. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of McCLINTOCK, MINORS.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of O. P. Cornman, Esq., Guardian of Anna, James, John, Helena R., Caroline M., George G., Elizabeth S., and Wm. D. McClintock, Minors, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at four (4) o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 25 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM KITCHEN, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of JOHN CONRY and JOSEPH S. PRICE, Executors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 25, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of AMOS C. MARGERUM, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in Court in the said estate arising from sale of real estate of decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KIND
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
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A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
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3 8 fmwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

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Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
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Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 3 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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MERRICK & SONS,
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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

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OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shal have been made. 2 23 24t

AN ORDINANCE

To Increase the Salaries of the Messengers of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the first day of January, 1867, the salaries of the Messengers of Select and Common Councils shall be one thousand dollars per annum, which salary shall be construed to be in full compensation for all services rendered to Councils or any Committee thereof.

Section 2. That the further sum of four hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 1 of an ordinance to make an appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for the year 1867, approved the 29th day of December, 1866, A. D., and all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Whereas, John Agnew and others, quarrymen, have trespassed upon the public highways by quarrying stone in and under Sycamore street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

And whereas, the Commissioner of Highways has been obliged to close up the streets leading to said quarries, in order to protect the lives of persons having business in that vicinity, in consequence of the unlawful acts of the said John Agnew and others.

Therefore be it resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be instructed to take the necessary legal steps to stop all further quarrying of stone on the line of said street between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, and that he be further instructed to adopt such other measures as he may deem necessary to require the said parties to replace the street in as good condition as it was before it was destroyed by them. And that the City Solicitor be requested to report to these Councils by what authority Jacob Dingee is digging clay out of Columbia avenue, west of Ridge avenue.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of George F. Keyser, Register of Water.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Alexander McConnell and Joseph J. Canavan are hereby approved as the sureties of George F. Keyser, Register of Water; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond with warrant of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause a judgment to be entered thereon, and further; to file agreements of record, that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of attorney shall only operate on and against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on properties by the said sureties; that is to say, the finance by the said sureties; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against Alexander McConnell shall only operate on and against a certain lot of ground whereon are erected premises No. 1322 North Fifth street, and the lots or pieces of ground whereon is erected premises numbered 1301, 1325, 1327, 1329, and 1331 North Sixth street, in the Seventeenth Ward. And the lien of the judgment against Joseph J. Canavan shall only operate on and against a lot of ground whereon are erected premises No. 1

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867.

Our Answer to the Macedonian Cry.

Elsewhere in The Evening Telegraph to-day will be found a list of the Chairmen of the various Collection Committees which are to procure funds for the starving people of the South. The gentlemen selected are all of them representative men of the various professions and trades of our city, and have been chosen because of their high standing in the community. The plan of organization adopted is similar to that so successfully tried at the time of the Sanitary Fair. By giving each occupation a committee and placing as chairman one of them who thoroughly understands the business, not only is an efficient system secured, but a generous rivalry springs up between the various guilds which is highly beneficial to the common cause. We therefore warmly commend the plan, and can entertain no doubt that, under such efficient leadership as the chairmen announced, a fund will be raised which will do honor to the City of Brotherly Love, and make her name well merited.

There seems to be no room for opposition to the idea of giving food to the starving. We care not what may have been the crimes of the needy, that a man is absolutely dying for want of food is enough to appeal to humanity to give him wherewithal to sustain life. Those who oppose such a gift must, indeed, be influenced by a feeling at once unchristian and criminally malignant. From all sections of the South come to us tales of suffering and threatened death. Pestilence stands waiting to follow on the heels of famine, and famine, as is so frequent, is the immediate successor of war. If no help be extended them, all the land, already scourged with blood, will become a victim of starvation, and then infectious disease. The theoretical borders of a State will not act as a barrier to stop the pestilence, and North as well as South will groan beneath the same rod. Self-preservation, the safety of our families, as well as that charity which is due from man to his suffering fellows, alike demand our liberal gifts to those who ask of us.

It has been said by some that the condition of affairs is the result of crime on the part of the sufferers, and it is stated that it is the hand of God chastising the sinful. We do, indeed, recognize it as a punishment and a Providence; but it is a Providence allowed, in order that we Christians of the North can show to the deluded sons and daughters of the South, that those whom they have been traducing, and in their mad wrath cursing and seeking to kill, will act like pitying brothers, and extend the hand of fellowship and charity, forgetting the past, and thinking only of the needs of a common humanity. It is to unable us to heap coals of fire on the heads of our enemies by deeds of kindness, that the opportunity is afforded us now.

The enemies of the Northern people boldly declare that they are influenced by a desire to oppress the South and be revenged for the past. Let us give the lie to all such slanders by our actions, without distinction of party. Let the claims of pity for our fellow countrymen alone influence us, and out of our abundance let us give to those who are in penury and want. It will be a sufficient recompense when the Master shall say hereafter, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, *your* brethren, ye have done it unto me." The city of brotherly love, loyal to the core, most patriotic throughout the war, and to-day most liberal of all the municipalities in the land, will, by her munificence, merit the name her founder gave her, and secure for her sons other laurels besides those of war. We have been the bitterest opponents of traitors, and on our heads were heaped the anathemas of the South. Let us then follow the teachings of the Apostles, where we are told, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink." That the Committee mean immediate work is attested by a call for all information in regard to particular sections of the South which are in want, all of which information will be recieved by the Secretary of the Committee, at the Board of Trade Rooms, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Pennsylvania to Protect Her Citizens.

The action of the Legislature in authorizing the Governor to spend $5000 out of the Treasury for the apprehension and punishment of the murderers of two young Pennsylvanians, who emigrated to the South and were brutally assassinated, will be heartily approved by our citizens. Their name was Zook, and the particulars of their death are peculiarly revolting. Governor Geary, in his message, states that "on the 24th of last November their father received a telegraphic despatch informing him that his sons were missing, and that it was believed they had been murdered; and that on the following day a telegram was received, stating that the body of Abraham had been found on the 13th of that month, lying in a swamp. He had been robbed, murdered, and stripped of his clothing, and from appearances had been exposed for at least two weeks, and mutilated by wild animals."

Yet no attempt was made by the authorities of Mississippi to bring the murderers to justice although the partners of the Zooks sold their goods and fled to Texas, under circumstances extremely suspicious. We are heartily glad that the State has taken the matter into its own hands. If the national Government is so lax in its punishment of the murderers of Northern men, and neither the Southern States nor the authorities at Washington are able to protect them, we would have the native Commonwealth step in and follow the aggressors of her children until they expiate their crimes on the gallows. We would have Pennsylvania protect Pennsylvanians wherever they need it. The Governor well closes his message:

"I would also suggest, as asked for in the petition, that a reward be offered by the State, thus increasing the probabilities of apprehending and punishing the assassins, and at the same time showing the lawless communities which encourage the plunder and murder of Northern men and conceal and shelter the perpetrators of the crimes, that Pennsylvania will, at all costs, protect her citizens and enforce obedience to the laws."

The Debate in the Commons on the Canadian Confederation.

Our file of foreign exchanges by the Africa brings us an account in full of the debate in the House of Commons on the erection of an independent kingdom out of the Canadian Provinces. As we cannot but feel interested at the prospect of the creation of a new monarchy on American soil, we will call attention to those parts of the speeches of John Bright and Mr. Watkins which relate to the attitude of the United States and the Provinces. Mr. Bright approved the bill to make Canada a kingdom. His speech deals in that plain logic which has secured for him so high a reputation as the cleverest and most cogent speaker in England. He proceeded to argue in opposition to the theory that the passage of the confederation scheme would place the Provinces in a position to defend themselves, and heartily ridiculed the idea that the United States wanted Canada, in the first place; and, secondly, if we really did want her, that the feeble fortresses of the Confederation could act as a barrier:—

"I believe there is no greater delusion than to suppose that on the part of the United States there is any wish to make any aggression on Canada, or to annex Canada by force. America has no idea of anything of the kind. No American statesman and no American party dreams of an aggression on Canada, *or of annexing Canada by force*, and, therefore, every farthing you spend on fortresses, and every other expenditure you incur with the idea of shutting out American aggression, is money squandered from a hallucination which you ought to get rid of. Even if the expenditure did not proceed from a delusion of that sort, it would for the most part be a waste of money, *because, if the United States entertained the design which many attributed to them two years ago, such an expenditure would not be effective for the object in view.*"

Mr. Bright is emphatically right. It would not be desirable to accept Canada as a free gift, with her mongrel population, her lack of energy, and her imitations of Great Britain. Such an addition would only tend to degrade the dignity of the States. We want no feeble provinces tied on to us. All of the States are self-sustaining, jealous of their rights, and filled with a generous emulation. The annexation of Canada; by increasing the population of the Union, would put her to a new expense, without receiving an adequate compensation. If we actually did determine to annex our neighbors, surely the erection of a few scattered batteries and the sturdy army of 15,000 men would not long delay us. In truth, the wisest statesmen of Great Britain do not care for Canada. Mr. Bright, who is a thorough Englishman, declares:—"For my part, I want the population of those countries to do what they consider best for their own interests—to remain with this country if they like, to become an independent State if they like, and struggle for a career of utility and glory; *or, if they think it better to annex themselves to the United States, I should not complain even of that.*"

In reply to the address of Mr. Bright, Mr. Watkins endeavored to secure the success of the bill by appealing to British jealousy of the United States, and after granting what every man of common sense knew, that Canada could not stand by itself—it must either be British or American, under the crown or under the Stars and Stripes, he proceeded to make the rather astonishing assertion that the moment Canada passed into the hands of the United States, they would "become the greatest naval power in the world." We are at a loss to see, very clearly, how the addition of Canada could so materially affect our naval power. Mr. Watkins says that we would have one thousand miles of coast added. Surely we have quite enough coast to develope our maritime power without the annexation of Baffins' Bay and the Gulf of Newfoundland. In concluding his speech he paid a high compliment to the patriotism of the citizens of America, and asked:—"And what was the principle upon which the United States acted? If any portion of the territory of the Union was touched, was there one of its citizens who would not be ready and forward to defend it? Should we, then, be less determined to maintain intact the greatness and the glory of the British empire?"

It is not our vanity which assures us we are the greatest nation in the world, when we see that our bitterest and most powerful rival must be urged in its national legislature to an emulation of the patriotism and power of the United States. The debate, which was continued at length, developed the probability of the passage of the Confederation scheme at an early day, despite the opposition of the Liberals.

Quick Work.—The number of bills passed at the recent session of the Illinois General Assembly was twelve hundred and sixty-three. The session consisted of just forty working days. This is equal to just thirty-one bills each day, or say five every hour. De Tocqueville says that "the State Legislatures generally mature these measures, they first originating at town meetings, are discussed, and finally acted on by the Assembly." No bills are passed in a hurry in Illinois, for each had an average deliberation of twelve minutes—almost enough to have the title read.

The Triangular Fight in Kentucky.

Although the State election in Kentucky does not take place until the first Monday in August, yet the opposing parties have already commenced their manœuvres, and the Kentucky newspapers are filled with manifestoes and contra-manifestoes of the Union Republican, National Union, Kentucky Conservatives, Democratic, and Union Democratic parties. The condition of English politics, ten years ago, when Whig, Tory, Liberal, Conservative, and Reform were used with bewildering uncertainty, was, however, simple compared with the present aspect of partisanship in the State of Boone. We judge, however, that there are three Richmonds in the field for the Governorship. There is the radical party, which assumes the name of Union Republican, and which is led by such sterling patriots as James Speed, Dr. Breckinridge, and Sam. McKee. It is compact and well-organized, and enters the contest with a full faith in the success of its principles. That it has so much to overcome is but a double incentive to exertion, and if it keeps up the canvass as actively as it has begun its preparation, will, doubtless, be triumphant.

Directly opposed to it stands the Democratic party. The Democratic party in Kentucky is much nearer the ultra secessionists than that organized in any of the Southern States. Its course throughout the Rebellion was not only to sympathize with but to aid the Rebels. Hence, it is now the declared friend of the late Confederacy. It is ultra in its Southern declarations, and is led by such men as Colonel Haldeman, the "Son of Liberty" leader, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, and David Meriweather, who was chairman of the treasonable convention which was dispersed by Colonel Gilbert. The stand taken by this wing of the Democracy has been too much for the more moderate members of the party, and the consequence is that the conservatives have bolted, and started a party of their own. It is composed of the Bell and Everett men of 1860, and all those Democrats who favored the war, although they opposed radicalism. It is called into existence by a card from Governor Bramlette, Hon. J. F. Bell, General Rousseau, and others. We therefore will have in Kentucky a triangular fight. If the radicals stand firm, and nominate and support a solid ticket, they may possibly, like the little dog, walk off with the bone while their more powerful rivals are growling as to which it belongs.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill passed the Senate on Saturday by a vote of 38 to 2. Some changes were made in the oath as originally reported, and an important section was adopted, providing that no convention to form a Constitution shall be held unless a majority of all the registered voters in the State shall have voted upon that question, and a majority of those so voting shall have voted in favor of a convention being held. This will prevent, in any State, the organization of a Government, unless a majority of its qualified citizens shall have voted on the question. If a majority of the registered citizens should refuse to take part in the election, no convention would be held.

The prospects for favorable action under the Congressional plan are constantly brightening. General Schofield has issued an admirable order on assuming command of his district, and the general feeling in Virginia is favorable to immediate action in accordance with the law. Her example will doubtless be followed by the Rebel States generally, so that, thanks to the firmness and wisdom of Congress, this vexed question is at last in a fair way for settlement. The disastrous effects of the bill predicted in the veto message are likely to prove entirely imaginary.

The New York Collectorship Again.—Collector Smythe's troubles are by no means at an end. Representative Hulburd dissected his various "cards" a day or two since in the House of Representatives, and with such damaging effect that no voice in the Chamber was raised in his behalf. Fernando Wood denied that Smythe was a Democrat, and avowed that he was an unfit man for the office, whose retention would be almost sufficient ground for the President's impeachment. Smythe, on the other hand, threatens, if the thing is pushed further, to make a clean breast of it, and tell all that he knows, no matter who may be hit. More developments of the beauties of our present system of filling public offices may therefore be expected. If they shall help to thoroughly disgust the people with that system, some good will have been achieved.

Two Votes Only.—The Democratic vote in the Senate, as shown upon the passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, has dwindled to Messrs. Buckalew and Hendricks, and each of these gentlemen has been repudiated by his constituents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY WILL deliver the Eighth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET street, above Twelfth.

Subject—"THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS."

Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Lady.....50 cents.
Single admission.....35 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 3 18 4t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Pensions due the Soldiers of the War of 1812 will be paid on and after MONDAY, March 18, in the following order:—Names alphabetically from A to H, on Mondays and Tuesdays; from H to R, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; from R to Z, on Fridays and Saturdays.

The provisions of the act granting the Pension will be strictly enforced.

By order of the State authorities,

HENRY BUMM,
3 15 6t City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3d

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHERN FAMINE

RELIEF FUND.

Chairmen of Collection Committees.

At a meeting of the "Committee to appoint Collectors," constituted in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a public meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, convened for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the destitute and famishing people of the South, the following gentlemen were appointed Chairmen of sub-committees to solicit donations:—

AUCTIONEERS.—Charles B. Durborow.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—D. B. Cummins.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.—Anthony J. Drexel

BOOK PUBLISHERS AND PAPER HOUSES.—Joshua B. Lippincott.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Charles D. Reed.

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.—Robert Gray.

CARPET STORES.—James H. Orne.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.—Coffin Colket.

CLOTHING HOUSES.—Simon W. Arnold.

COAL.—Alfred Day.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—Richard Garsed.

CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE.—James A. Wright.

DENTISTRY.—S. S. White.

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.—J. Price Wetherill.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND SILK GOODS.—Jacob Riegel.

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND MILLERS.—William B. Thomas.

GAS FIXTURES, AND ORNAMENTAL WORKERS IN METALS.—Benjamin Thackara.

GROCERS.—Samuel A. Blapham.

HARDWARE.—Henry D. Landis.

HATTERS.—C. Henry Garden.

JEWELLERS.—James E. Caldwell.

LEGAL PROFESSION.—William A. Porter

LIQUOR DEALERS.—Henry S. Hannis.

LOCOMOTIVE AND STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND STEEL AND OTHER METALS.—Edward Y. Townsend.

LUMBER.—John C. Davis.

MARBLE WORKERS.—William Struthers.

MILITARY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.—William J. Horstmann.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—Thomas H. Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.—William C. Patterson.

OFFICE HOLDERS.—Peter C. Ellmaker.

PAPER HANGINGS.—William Wilson.

PERFUMERY.—George A. Wright.

PRINTERS.—C. Sherman

PROVISION DEALERS.—Washington Butcher.

RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANIES.—S. M. Felton.

SADDLERY.—William P. Wilstach.

SHIP BUILDERS.—Charles H. Cramp.

SHIPPING MERCHANTS.—Francis Cope.

TEA DEALERS.—John Woodside.

TOBACCO.—D. C. McCammon.

WOOL AND COTTON DEALERS.—George Bullock.

LEMUEL COFFIN,
3 18 General Chairman.

SOUTHERN FAMINE

RELIEF FUND.

CALL FOR INFORMATION.

At a meeting of the "Committee of Distribution," appointed in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting of Citizens of Philadelphia, called for the purpose of raising a Fund for the relief of the destitute and famishing people of the south, on motion of the Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, it was

Resolved, That, by publication in the newspapers of this city, an invitation be extended to all persons who have knowledge of particular points in the South where destitution exists, to give immediate information to the Committee.

The Secretary of the Committee of Distribution will be in attendance daily, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, to receive the information requested by the above resolution.

JOHN WELSH,
3 18 Chairman Committee of Distribution.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
3 15 7w

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 16, 1867.

Mails for VENEZUELA, by Brazilian steamer leaving New York on the 22d of each month, will close at this office on the 21st day of every month, at 9 o'clock P. M. Postage 10 cents, prepaid.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant P. M. General,
3 18 3t And Special Agent P. O. Department.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body: if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 3 18mihsm4t

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.

"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*,"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*"

Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth: completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"

Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

BECAUSE—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.

BECAUSE—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.

BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.

BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.

BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.

BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.

Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6wim]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT St., Cor. of Seventh.

Separate instruction. Open day and evening.

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
3 16 2t4p] BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC. ETC.

Catalogues may be had gratis, on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),

HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wim 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

$23,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under a limit, or to be included in the awards themselves.

Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.

For particulars, apply at once to either of the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
3 16 12t] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE CHINGARORA

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,

MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwf1m4p

NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

PIONEER SOAP.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.

Use it as you would any common soap.

TRY IT,

and you will be convinced that it is

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

For sale by Grocers generally, and by

PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 6mwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

DIVIDENDS IN GOLD

FROM THE GOLD MINES OF

MONTANA TERRITORY.

RICHEST IN THE WORLD!

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF PENNA.,

Have secured the largest and most valuable opened Mines in Montana, being the original discovery claims. They have three shafts down 60 feet on the ALTA, GRIZZLY, and HOME TICKET LODES, and many tons of the Gold Ore have been tested by Anastra Mills, Stamp Mills, and by assay.

Its average yield was $93, gold, per ton, by stamp mills; and the tailings, which are loss, assayed $200 per ton. It assays regularly about $250 per ton. The Hubbell and Patton Machine takes out 95 per cent. of the gold—an immense item. One of these double machines is about ready to ship to Montana. They take out a Harrison boiler, and two thirty-horse power engines. They are positively prepared to mine out 3000 tons of ore in thirty days which should yield at least $500,000. They have secured a large water right and mill lot for their operations on Trout creek, at the foot of their mines. New York city of Montana lies on the opposite side of Trout creek. Their capacity for work with only one mill the coming season, will be to take out about a Million of Dollars in gold. The amalgam of gold comes here to be refined. The mines are paid for in stock, at par. The titles are perfect.

This Company offers greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized, exclusive of the projectors being gentlemen of the highest respectability, thoroughly scientific, and practical miners and machinists.—(*See Prospectus.*)

Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.

Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.

3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the best National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.

4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.

5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $6000.

6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.

7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.

This is undoubtedly the most profitable investment ever offered. Call for a Prospectus.

The Preferred Stock is for sale at their Banker's. [2 27

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,
THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,

SELLING AT $1, WORTH $3, AT

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 North EIGHTH Street,
3 18 13t Second door above Arch.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867.

$2,553,146'13.

Capital	$400,000'00
Accrued Surplus	946,713'98
Premiums	1,206,432'15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,421'18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall.
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1t2 31

THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY SOAP;

OR,

SAVONINE

ONE POUND of which, dissolved in two gallons of hot water, will make FIFTEEN POUNDS of excellent Soap

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY USE.

Made in this country only by the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia,

3 15 fmwlm] WARD J. CAFFEE,

S. E. Corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

Sold by all Grocers throughout the U. S.

W.H. DESKS. IIIN TH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4 TH ST.

DRIED PEACHES.—A LARGE LOT OF Tennessee Fruit, in tierces. Samples at No. 3 FORREST PLACE, No. 124½ South FOURTH Street, and No. 1017 SPRING GARDEN Street. [3 15 fmwlt*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

DISABLED FIREMEN—THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THEIR RELIEF.—On the 24th of November, 1834, an Association was organized in this city for the relief of disabled firemen. On the 25th of March following the Association was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature, and since that time has been laboring zealously for the attainment of the objects prescribed in the second section of the charter, as follows:—

"The relief of disabled firemen, their widows and orphans, and the relief of persons not firemen, who may sustain personal injury by fire apparatus."

The officers of the Association at the present time consist of the following gentlemen:—President, George W. Tryon; Vice-President, Marshall Garrigues; Treasurer, W. A. Seeger; Secretary, Edward D. Yates; Assistant Secretary, William J. Pascoe; Solicitor, Richard C. Winship.

The Board of Trustees consists of the officers named above, together with the following gentlemen:—William T. Butler, Daniel R. Murphy, William H. Souder, John Souder, David M. Lyle, Herman M. Dorscheimer, William C. Vinyard, Joseph R. Lyndall, William Y. Campbell, Samuel B. Savin, Jacob H. Lex, George W. Dull, Robert T. Morrell, W. B. R. Selby, E. S. Talmage, and D. B. Baker.

The committees of the Association, with the chairmen of the same, are as follows:—

On Ways and Means, William H. Souder, No. 711 West street; on Investment, Daniel R. Murphey, No. 726 Market street; on Relief, William J. Pascoe, No. 1521 Race street; on Violations and Penalties, David M. Lyle, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets.

We have before us the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, from which we gather the following facts in relation to the operations of the Association during the year 1866:—

The sum of $3745 was distributed during the year among one hundred and fourteen persons, of which number thirteen were widows, as relief of sick and disabled firemen, the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, and persons injured in the extinguishment of fires. The total amount expended in this way since the organization of the Association is $30,079. During the year, $575 were paid for funeral expenses.

During the year 410 annual and 2 life members were received into the Association, making the total number of life members 275, and of annual members 1320.

The capital stock of the association on the 1st of January, 1866, amounted to $34,230, which was increased during the year by $198, making it on the 1st of January, 1867, $34,398. The receipts during the year were as follows:—

Cash on hand, January 1, 1866	$646 39
Interest on investment	2,167 73
Dues from members	1,143 00
Principal of ground-rent paid off	2,000 00
Penalties for violation of hatchway law	300 00
Donations	400 00
From other sources	351 41
Total	$7,008 53

The expenditures were as follows:—

For relief	$3,745 22
In investments	2,500 00
Collector's Commissions	44 80
Printing, advertising, etc	288 02
Other expenditures	15 30
Total expenditures	$6,691 24
Total receipts	7,008 53
Leaving a balance, January 1, 1867, of	$314 29

SAILING OF THE JUNIATA—TORNADO AT CAPE HENLOPEN.—The United States mail steamer Juniata, Captain P. D. Hoxie, sailed yesterday at twenty-five minutes past 12 o'clock for New Orleans, via Havana, making the first departure for the latter city from Philadelphia. Hitherto our communication with the Queen of the Antilles was confined to the two small steamers the Stars and Stripes and the Hendrick Hudson, each of about 500 tons burden, and sailing vessels, but now we possess three of the finest ocean steamers afloat, the Juniata, the Star of the Union, and the new Tioga, nearly ready for sea, at Chester, all of over 1200 tons register.

The Juniata only arrived on Thursday, and the rapidity with which she discharged her cargo, loaded, and proceeded to sea, is worthy of note. The freight list embraced almost every conceivable object of utility, numbering over 7500 packages, provisions, liquors, and porter and ale, covering more than half the cargo. She carried out only seven passengers.

The Star of the Union, Captain Cooksey, is now due, and will probably come in to-day. She sailed on Saturday last.

The Pioneer, Captain Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., due Saturday, had not arrived this 8 A. M.; probably detained by the storm.

Cape Henlopen, on Saturday night, was visited by a gale that amounted, as we learn, to a tornado, unprecedented in violence. It did a large amount of damage.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A TRUNK.—About half-past 8 o'clock last Saturday evening, a man named John Maloney was arrested for attempting to steal a trunk from Walnut street wharf. It is said that John has been in the habit of frequenting Walnut street wharf for the purpose of picking up trifles. He is also supposed to have been concerned in the robbery of a lady's travelling case from an express wagon, mentioned in a former issue. John had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held him for a further examination at the Central Station this afternoon.

At the hearing, Mr. John Hood, whose office is at No. 3 Walnut street, testified that they have had three pieces of baggage stolen from their office.

The driver testified that upon the 8 o'clock train coming in from New York, last Saturday night, he saw Maloney trying to get a trunk out of the wagon. He asked him what he wanted, and was answered that he was getting his baggage. He had no check, and when asked for it, replied in a very impudent manner. He had been living in Prince street, New York, although he said he had come here from New Orleans, by way of New York. He was held in $800 bail to answer at Court.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—Private information, which was lodged at the Fifth District Police Station with Lieutenant Connelly, led to the arrest of Edward Graham, Edward Walten, Jennie Mansfield, and Emma English, last Saturday morning, on a charge of suspicion of burglary. The party, who have been living together in a house in Duponceau street, are said to be professional thieves, and when arrested a quantity of burglars' tools, skeleton keys, pawnbrokers' tickets, etc., were found in their rooms. They had a preliminary examination before Alderman Swift, who held them for a further hearing.

BEATING AN INTRUDER.—Yesterday afternoon a German, named Joseph Oppe, was arrested at No. 1322 Callowhill street, on a charge of assault and battery. Oppe had a young man boarding with him, who left his house some time ago. He came back on several occasions, and slept about the house, although ordered away on several occasions. Yesterday afternoon he went into the house, and refused to go out when ordered by the proprietor. The latter then took a billy and beat him. Oppe was arrested on the charge of assault and battery, and after a hearing before Alderman Massey, was held in $800 bail to answer.

NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—We have lately been called on to examine a new and valuable improvement in the construction of window-sashes, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it one of the greatest inventions of modern times. By this, the old lap window-sash can be altered and so arranged as to make an unsightly object sightly and every way secure. We predict for this improvement a success, and it is well worthy the attention of builders or capitalists.

A working model can be seen at No. 524 Walnut street, Room 25.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE SOUTH.—The following exhibits the state of the fund subscribed for the benefit of the destitute in the South.—Amount received up to 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, $5700. Amount received to-day up to 10 o'clock, $205; making a total of $5905.

In New York the different churches took up a collection in aid of the fund in that city, and quite a large amount was given. It would be well if the churches in this city would take the matter in hand, and show that we are not behind our neighbors in sympathy and charity.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—About a quarter to eight o'clock last evening, as a German was quietly walking along Columbia avenue, near America street, he was suddenly attacked by a drunken fellow named James McAleer. The latter wrested a cane from him, and beat him with it very severely. The cries of the assaulted party brought a policeman to his assistance, and McAleer was arrested and escorted to Alderman Cloud's office. After a hearing he was committed to answer.

FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION—STATED MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH AT ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—The stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held to-day, commencing at 12 o'clock, in the lecture-room of St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce. There was a fair attendance of those interested in this benevolent and humane institution, the ladies, who are always foremost in works of mercy and deeds of kindness, being in the majority.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Morris.

On motion, Rev. Benjamin Watson was made presiding officer, and Rev. Mr. Moore Secretary.

The minutes of the last stated meeting were read and adopted.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was read and approved.

A statement of clothing, money, papers, books, etc., received during the last meeting, was read, showing an increase in donations over that of the preceding month.

The report of the Finance Committee for the last quarter exhibited receipts from various sources of $755. There is now on hand a balance of $281 4.

During the past month six applicants have been examined for the position of teachers to the freedmen, and were sent to those sections where the calls are most urgent.

The report of the President of the Pennsylvania branch of the Freedmen's Commission, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was then read as follows:—

At the expiration of another month, I lay before you a brief summary of the Pennsylvania Branch.

The various officers of the association and their aids have zealously performed the duties assigned them, and all have worked together harmoniously, with the single aim of elevating the freedmen of the South, both temporally and spiritually.

The Pennsylvania Branch has, during this month, sent four teachers to open schools in two new places. One of these teachers is supported by St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburg, one by St. Paul's, Philadelphia, and two by St. Mark's.

Communications have been received asking for teachers at four other new points in Virginia, where school houses will be furnished by the clergymen of the district, or by the Freedmen's Bureau.

Six places in Delaware are named where as many teachers are asked for, who would be partially supported by the freedmen taught. Bishop Lee has offered to do all in his power to further the design of this Commission if we will enter upon the work. The wants of this district, lying directly upon our own borders, appear to have been overlooked by the philanthropist until quite recently, because the greater colored population of the Southern Slave States presented a more urgent claim upon Northern sympathies.

The fact that only a few hours' journey from this city hundreds of colored people are living in great ignorance, without the least means of education within reach, seems to point us to this home duty. Since the prejudices of a large part of the white people in the lower counties of Delaware prevent their giving either pecuniary aid or moral influence towards the education of their former slaves, it is hoped that the natives of that State living in Philadelphia will evince an interest in the cause, so as to enable this branch of the Episcopal Commission to do something towards illuminating the darkness so near us.

The expense of establishing new schools is greater, and the work more complicated than in sending additional teachers to schools already opened. We were requested by the Superintendent of the Church Schools in Norfolk, Virginia, to establish a school ten miles from that city, at a place called Taylor's Farm, where 40 freedmen were collected.

Two teachers were sent down to Norfolk to occupy this post, and the negroes were preparing a building to serve as a church and school-house, delighted by the promise that educated persons of their own race would come and instruct them. Now the former owner of the land (to whom the Government has not yet restored it) claims that his permission must be obtained before a school for the freedmen can be established there.

Not only do obstacles of this nature beset our labors among the freedmen, but the letters of the teachers show the bitter prejudice they have to contend with. Going from circles of influence and homes of refinement, they find themselves socially tabooed because they are teaching the negro. At Vicksburg our white teacher is told by the clergyman that none of the ladies of Christ Church will speak to her. At Norfolk our colored teachers, new to the manners of "our Southern brethren," are distressed that their errand of mercy to their own race is so unfeelingly hindered by the whites.

At Richmond, a colored teacher sent by this Branch, travelling under a Government pass, was not allowed to remain in the waiting-room of the Station for the next train, but was obliged to seek a shelter from the wintry wind among strangers, in a strange city. A white lady, a teacher, for whom we obtained Government passes, had them refused at four places in Tennessee, and was obliged to pay nearly thirty dollars fare, on the plea that the roads were not military ones, but were owned by Companies; this must have been a mere pretext, as the Government pays the road for every pass issued.

All the above facts coming under our cognizance during one month, indicate the bitterness of the Southern people not only against the colored race and their Northern friends, but even towards the paternal Government to whose clemency they are at this moment indebted for their railroads and their homes.

That our children must go forth to this missionary field willing to suffer, like their Divine Master, scorn, buffetings, and even death, is a fact that it would be wrong to conceal.

The report concludes by mentioning the various places to which donations were sent, and an account of the finances for the past month, expenses being (principally for teachers' salaries) $585 92; leaving a balance of funds to the amount of $281 85. The report is signed by Isabella James, President.

Letters were read from different persons representing various sections in the South, and all, although expressing pleasure at the progress of this Commission at their various places, yet urging upon the people increased zeal in this merciful work, and for donations of any kind which can in any manner aid or benefit the poor and destitute of the freedmen, and be of use in elevating their moral and intellectual standing in communities.

After the reading of the letters, short addresses were made by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Benjamin Watson, and Rev. Mr. Moore. After some more business, the meeting adjourned with prayer.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEY.—The Board met this morning at 10½ o'clock. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

An application of Dr. M. Brinkman and George L. Buzby, for a drain pipe to connect with one already laid in Fifteenth street, fifty-four feet south of Filbert street, was referred to a committee, who reported favorably, at expense of applicants. Agreed to.

For sewer on Prospect street, between Thompson and Jefferson streets. Referred to committee. Report favorable, authorizing pipe 2 feet 6 inches. Agreed to.

Applications for sewers, on Callowhill street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first streets, and on Walnut street, between Forty and Forty-first streets, were agreed to.

A communication from Messrs. Wintercast & Co., asking a change of the size of pipe ordered by the Board on December 17, 1866, from twelve inches to ten inches, was granted.

Applications for fences, one between Nos. 1841 and 1843 North Tenth street, and another between lands of Charles Plew and Joseph McNeil, on southeast side of Ashmead street, Twenty-second Ward, were referred.

Mr. Roberts called up the resolution presented at the last meeting, recommending to City Councils the repealing of the ordinance charging annual rental for the use of the sewers of the city. An amendment, to wit, "That the Board of Surveyors recommend a modification of the ordinance regulating sewer rentals, so that no charge may be made for drainage that would otherwise be permitted to flow on the footways"—was offered and lost. The original resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be requested to prepare a bill for the action of the Legislature, approving such plans of survey as have been revised and altered by the Board of Surveyors under the authority of Councils, as are not within the power of the court to confirm. Agreed to.

The Board then adjourned.

GUMMEY & SONS' FIRST SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—This well-known firm held its first sale of stocks and real estate at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The next sale will take place on the 1st of April proximo. The following properties were disposed of to-day:—

1 share Mercantile Library Company	$7
Dwelling, No. 1508 Sansom street	$2700
Three-story dwelling, No. 414 Gaskill street	$1700
2 dwellings and lot, Nos. 1335 Mariner and 1336 Mott streets	$1200
2 dwellings and lot, Nos. 1337 Mariner and 1338 Mott streets	$1330

A TIN BOX FILLED WITH GOVERNMENT BONDS STOLEN.—A most daring robbery was perpetrated this morning at the office of James H. Newbold, bill broker, No. 120 South Second street. It seems that a boy had returned from the Commercial Bank with a tin box, containing valuable papers, and Government bonds to the amount of $6000, which box the boy, when entering the office, placed upon a counter. A man soon entered the office, and laughingly called the attention of the boy to a peanut stand across the way, over which an old lady had tumbled. This he did, and while so engaged, some person came into the office and made off with box, bonds and all. The man who called the attention of the boy is said to have disappeared too.

AN OLD OFFENSE.—George Morris was taken into custody about 8 o'clock last evening, at the Eighth District Police Station, on an old charge of assault and battery. It is asserted that he, in combination with two others, made an assault upon Officer Moore, about a month ago, at Thirteenth and Wood streets. On that occasion Moore was roughly handled, and besides being severely beaten, had his revolver stolen. Since that time a warrant has been out for his arrest, but he succeeded in eluding the police until last evening, when he walked into the lion's den and was taken. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $1500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery upon an officer.

A FREE FIGHT IN A BAR ROOM.—Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, six or seven men, who were more or less intoxicated, entered a lager beer saloon in York street, below Emerald, kept by a Mr. Joseph Hackett. After a few words had been passed, the party made an attack upon Mr. Hackett and three or four others who happened to be in the bar-room at the time. Mr. Hackett was beaten severely; but one of the others was injured so badly that he was unable to appear before Alderman Clouds at the hearing. Three of the party—William Lowe, James Peck, and Charles Cress—were arrested in Adams street, near the place of the occurrence, and were held for a further hearing by the Alderman.

PRIZE-FIGHT TO COME OFF.—We learn that another exhibition of the P. R. is to come off to-morrow at some point near Reading. As near as we can learn, the parties are Tom Kelly, an Englishman, and a resident of this city, and Tom Parkinson, of Schuylkill county. The fight is arranged, as above stated, to come off between the hours of 6 and 10 A. M. They will fight for $500 a side, and the fighting weight is to be 112 pounds. Both men have been in training for some time past, and are fully prepared for their brutal exhibition.

TILL-TAPPER.—Last Saturday morning James McConnell paid a visit to a store at Nineteenth and Naudain streets, and, seeing a good opportunity to make free with the money-drawer, he did so, and took therefrom a small amount of cash. As soon as the money was missed a policeman was notified of the facts of the case, and McConnell was arrested soon afterwards at Fifteenth and Bedford streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Patchell, and was held in $400 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

ARRIVAL OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.—This steamer, Captain Holmes, from Havana, reported as having put into Fortress Monroe to renew her supply of coal, arrived this morning, bringing a full freight, besides passengers. The real cause, however, of her visit to the Fortress was the breaking a crank pin, temporarily disabling her. She is now discharging her cargo. She sailed from Havana five hours after the Juniata.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—The Committee on the Southern Relief Fund, representing the different branches of trade in the city, met at the Board of Trade Rooms at 12 o'clock. No business of any importance was transacted, the proceedings being, up to 1 o'clock, confined to the accepting of several resignations and the filling up of the vacancies of other members.

SKIFF FOUND ADRIFT.—Last Saturday evening, during the severe snow-storm, an officer of the Second District Police picked up a skiff that was adrift at South street wharf. It is sixteen feet long, painted blue outside, and lead-color within. The owner can obtain possession by applying to Lieutenant Hampton, at the old Southwark Hall Police Station.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

A GOOD MEDICINE.—Davis' Pain Killer has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the eradication of pain, and the verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been and are its own best advertisement. Every family should keep it in their homes in case of sudden attacks of many diseases in which it is an antidote.

SEVEN YEARS IN CONSTANT USE.—"We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Testimony of Mrs. General Buell before the Commissioner of Patents.*

THAT IRON is valuable as a medicine has long been known, but it is only since the preparation of it in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup was discovered, that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of Dyspepsia and Debility is most salutary.

THE FENIANS are rising just as everything else is going down. Now splendid Spring Clothing can be had at greatly reduced prices from last spring, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class clothing house, under the Continental.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FANCY SHIRTS! FANCY SHIRTS!
M'INTIRE & BROTHER,
VARIETY, ZEPHYR, AND GENTS' FURNISHING,
1035 CHESNUT STREET.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LEVATT—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, March 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., Mr. ALACK H. LEVATT, of New York, to Miss AUGUSTA A. MARTIN, of this city.

SOBY—TAYLOR.—January 27, 1867, by the Rev. Dr. Beadle, Mr. NICHOLAS B. SOBY to Miss SALLIE W. TAYLOR, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BYERS.—Suddenly, on the 16th instant, FRANCES BYERS, wife of Joseph Byers, and daughter of William Bartolett, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Joseph Byers, on the Bustleton turnpike, at Sandy Ford, on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill.

FOX.—On the 17th instant, CHARLES FOX, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1826 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

GARDEN.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ANNIE GARDEN, daughter of John and Sarah Widener.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HANDLES FOR SPADES, SHOVELS, Rakes, Forks, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Awls, Screw Drivers, etc., for sale at the Hardstore store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TINNED CHEESE AND BUTTER KNIVES being thus protected from rust, are certainly more cleanly for grocers' use. These, and those with plain steel blades, are for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IF YOU WANT TO SCALE FISH QUICKLY, use the improved Fish Scaler, such as most of the fish dealers in our markets use. They make them fly off rapidly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15] Next door to Post Office.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

RODGERS' AND WORTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

MEDICAL.

HASTINGS'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS.
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No 1849 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Bowden, firm of Bowden & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byram, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Fort Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No 251 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1862 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chestnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass Fifth street, above Chesnut, M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street, A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; Mrs. Erickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1914 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 819 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30 wfm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.

This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.

Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 26 2mrp

DRUNKENNESS CURED
BY DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
1 30 wfm1m Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING
STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

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No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

JUST LANDED,
ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
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HAVANA,
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STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,
Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers. A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.
Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,
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CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, March 23
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CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, April 6

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
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THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 18.

Slaughter of the Innocents.

A great slaughter of the Bread-and-Butter Brigade is expected by the Senate this afternoon.

The Mint.

Colonel John S. Warner, a Johnson Republican, is out for Director of the Mint in the event of Lindoman's rejection. There are hosts of candidates for the other positions in Philadelphia—Republicans and Democrats—but the Senate will not confirm any Johnson Republican or Democrat.

That Compromise.

A disposition to compromise between the prominent Democrats and Republicans prevails, but thus far all their conferences have failed to agree on anything. The Senate will decline to ratify any such bargains.

Returned to Duty.

Assistant Secretary Chandler and Commissioner Rollins have returned, and are on duty to-day.

Hon. Andrew Jackson Rogers.

Jack Rogers remains here engineering appointments for New Jersey.

THE PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

Proceedings To-day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
Continued from Second Edition.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—The Missionary services were opened with singing, followed with prayer by Rev. J. W. Jackson. Rev. J. B. McCullough preached a practical and able sermon from Isaiah, chap. xlii, verse 4, "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till he

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

"The Irish in America"—A Sermon Delivered at St. Patrick's Church by the Very Rev. James O'Connor.

St. Patrick's Day was observed in a becoming manner yesterday, the central point of attraction being St. Patrick's Church, at Twentieth and Locust streets. Large numbers of people were obliged to turn away without gaining admission, so great was the interest manifested by our Irish fellow-citizens. The services were commenced by the singing of Pontifical High Mass by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, who closed with the Papal benediction.

The music was under the direction of Professor Aledo, the choir singing Mozart's Twelfth Mass, the leading parts being taken by Miss Donnelly, Mrs. Janke, Mr. Boarke, and Mr. Keegan. The customary panegyric of the Saint was preached by the Very Rev. James O'Connor, Rector of St. Charles' Theological Seminary, and formerly Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg, who selected for his text the following:—

Trust in the Lord, and do good, and dwell in the land, and thou shalt be fed with riches.—Psalm xxxvi. 3.

We are assembled to-day, my brethren, to celebrate the feast of Ireland's [illegible] such a day, on such an occasion, our thoughts are not at all with the present. Now and then they revert, very naturally, to the land where we first learned to love and honor the name of St. Patrick. We think of Ireland, and the thought awakens a thousand tender recollections of the time, remote or near, when we celebrated this day on her sacred soil. Memory recalls the simple joys this festival brought us in childhood, and the consolations of faith it inspired in maturer years. The cross and the mystic shamrock fastened on our young breasts by fingers that now are dust; the happy multitudes that hastened over hill and valley, and through the streets of city and town, to assist at the sacrifice and testify their devotion to the saint; the joy that filled every heart and beamed from every face; the secular festivities, too, that long usage and religion had sanctioned, come vividly before our minds.

I shall speak to you on this occasion, not of St. Patrick, nor of what Ireland did or suffered for religion in the past, but of what Irish Catholics are expected to do for it here, in America, their adopted home, and the home of their children, and of their children's children after them forever. It is, indeed, right and proper that "Erin remember the days of old," but it is of still greater importance that we be mindful of the duties which the present and the future impose upon us.

It requires no prophetic vision to foresee that there is a glorious destiny in store for this country, if only its people cultivate the virtues that preserve and exalt a nation.

The population of the United States is at present thirty-two millions. The child is now born who will see it increase to one hundred millions. And, in another century, it will probably exceed that of all Europe at the present day. The increased and ever-increasing facilities of communication between the most distant parts of this continent, the almost annihilation of space by the telegraph, will, no doubt, go far to remove the physical and local difficulties in the way of moulding those millions into one people, under one general government; but where, my brethren, will be the moral bond that will make their union proof against the bad passions of our nature, against the licentiousness, self-interest, and fanaticism that have rent asunder so many great empires in the past, and which have already brought this young republic to the verge of ruin?

There is no power but that of the Roman Catholic Church that can enable this country to realize the social and political greatness to which it is destined in the future. The Church is the author of modern civilization. She alone understands it, is able to control and guide it. She alone has the knowledge and the helps that can lead them to the liberty with which Christ hath made us free, and without which social and political, and especially republican, liberty can be but of short duration. The Church is necessary to preserve the unity and the liberties of the country, and guide it to the temporal greatness of which it is susceptible; but this, after all, is but a part, and, relatively speaking, an unimportant part of her mission in this land.

That mission is primarily and chiefly directed to promote the spiritual welfare of the millions that now inhabit it, and of the hundreds of millions that will one day fill it, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She would instruct those millions in the one truth of God, she would unite them in the one worship established by Christ, train them to the practice of the Christian virtues, and thus lead them to the great end of all rational creatures, the possession of eternal happiness. What a mission! What an enterprise! How does not the Catholic heart and the Catholic imagination warm to this vision of faith in the future of the United States! How consoling, too, to think that the Church is well able to realize it, and that she will realize it, if not prevented by the malice of men!

The United States may achieve the temporal greatness of which they are capable, and be brought to Catholic unity by ways of peace and prosperity, or only after long years of strife and persecution of the Church. In either case Irish faith, it not an indispensable, will be a most important element of success. That faith, tried and purified and strengthened as it has been by long suffering, is as much needed to resist the seductions of uninterrupted peace and prosperity as to withstand the storms of religious persecution.

But how are Irishmen to fulfil the mission which Providence has assigned them in this country? How are they to continue the glorious work in which already they have had so large a share? By being true to the faith, by being good Catholics. This is the way, and the only way. You know, my brethren, what it means to be good Catholics. These words convey to your minds no vague, indefinite theory of morals. They give you a rule of conduct you clearly comprehend—one that is eminently practical, and which you are able to apply for yourselves to all the details of life.

Love your faith; value it above all things earthly; let it be your guide and your consolation in good and evil fortune; preserve it in your children, and there is every reason to hope that you will be the chief instruments in the hands of God in keeping this country free, in keeping it united, in making it prosperous and great above all the nations that have preceded it, in bringing its *people* to a knowledge of the true faith, and in making your posterity after you sharers in these blessings. "Trust in the Lord and do good, and dwell in the land, and thou shalt be fed with its riches."

In the absence of organization, much could and ought to be done by local associations and by individuals for the good of the immigrant. Why, for instance, might not Irish women in every city along the seaboard form societies which would send their agents to every immigrant ship that arrived, to offer at least temporary shelter to such of their sex as come friendless and unprotected among us? Shame on us, that such societies were not established long ago!

There is in every country, and in almost every community, a helpless, improvident, vicious class of poor, who are such from natural indolence, the force of circumstances, the long indulgence of evil habits, or all these causes combined. It is not wonderful that many such should be found among a people persecuted and crushed as the Irish have been. Such unfortunates cannot, or will not, help themselves or have a care of their unhappy families. The children of such persons, as also the orphan children of the industrious, virtuous poor, are in constant danger of perversion in this country.

Protestantism, in our day, despairing of being able to make any impression on the adult mind, seems to have directed all its proselytizing energies to the kidnapping, the stealing of the children of the Catholic poor. It is an ignoble enterprise, truly, but one in which Protestants have met with signal success. Under various pretexts of charity and philanthropy they have sought and continue to seek to gain the legal control of such children, in order to destroy in their young hearts the seeds of faith, and then bind them out to masters who will complete the work they have begun. Our houses of refuge, reformatories, and homes are crowded with children of this kind.

I have no doubt on my mind that thousands of Catholic children are thus lost to the Church every year. This is a burning shame on the Catholics, and especially the Irish Catholics of the United States. It is a stain on the Irish name which no time will be able to wash away. This worse than slaughter of the innocents is a crying sin, for which, as a people, we will have to atone to the living God. I know I address a congregation that has the reputation of doing its duty, its whole duty, towards the poor and the orphan.

Would to God that everywhere in this land Irishmen gave the evidence you give of industry, thrift, and patient economy! Would to God they rivalled you, not only in your generous support of all religious and charitable enterprises—which they everywhere do—but also in the practice of those social and Christian virtues for which you have been so long distinguished in this city! Then the careless, the improvident, and the vicious would be few amongst us.

Then the friendless immigrant would be met at the shore, protected, and cared for, and the neglected children of the poor and the orphan would be saved from the moral death of heresy and irreligion. Then the Irish in America would correspond with the designs of God in their regard, and exercise in time a powerful, a [illegible] influence in promoting the temporal control[illegible]try, and, what is of vastly more importance, in bringing it to a knowledge of the one true faith.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas.—The following opinion, upon an argument in the Common Pleas, was read by his Honor Judge Brewster in this Court, on Saturday last:—

City of Philadelphia vs. Abraham Friday and John Crump. Opinion by Judge Brewster.—This is an action for a special injunction. The bill avers that the defendant Friday is the owner of a lot at the southeast corner of Second and Chesnut streets, in this city, and of a brick building, erected partly on said lot and partly on Second street, a public highway of the city, laid out of the width of fifty feet, "long before the erection of said building." That the north wall of the said building encroaches upon Second street about two feet nine inches and seven-eighths of an inch, and that the south wall also encroaches upon said street about two feet three and one-fourth inches, a plan of said alleged encroachment being attached to the bill as Exhibit A. The bill further charges that the defendant Friday has recently torn down the upper part of said building, intending to erect a new structure upon the first story, and then by removing the first story, and replacing it in a style to correspond with the upper part, to create an entirely new building, and thus to perpetuate the encroachment. The complainants then refer to the Act of April 15, 1782, declaring that no length of possession of any part of a public street in this city shall be available to bar the removal of any nuisance by buildings which had been, or might thereafter be erected upon any street, lane, or alley in the city.

And the bill concludes with the usual prayers for special and perpetual injunctions.

The answer admits the ownership of the lot, and that the building is now in process of alteration; but the defendant denies all the "allegations of contrivance" contained in the bill, and he avers that the act of 1782 "has no application to a building erected before 1721." He also alleges that "as appears by a deed in the line of his title," the foundations of his building were "laid before 1707, Daniel England having received a proprietary grant in 1693, and having erected a building on its present site *some time thereafter*." The defendant, while he asserts that he has no "knowledge of the encroachments stated in the bill," yet admits that "he believes Exhibit A is true." He, however, contends that prior to the passage of the act of February 14, 1721, regulating party walls, etc., it was impossible to have the line officially run, and he insists that the Commonwealth is a necessary party—that even if she were a complainant, "no court of equity would decree that a "building erected so far back as 1707 should be removed without just compensation to the owner for his loss, which would be in this case very grievous."

Upon the hearing, the complainants read the affidavits of D. Hudson Shedaker and Oliver Evans. These were received without objection, because a case of nuisance is an exception to the rule forbidding the reading of affidavits in opposition to the answer. Lord Eldon, who said in Clapham vs. White (8 Vesey 3. 6), that not one of five hundred affidavits could be admitted after answer, in the later case of Peacock vs. Peacock (6 Vesey, 50) allowed such affidavits to be read in a partnership suit. And the exceptions have been extended to cases of waste and nuisance. (See a full collection of cases in the very learned note by Mr. Perkins to the last editions of Daniel's Ch. Pr., 17, 68.)

Mr. Shedaker is the Surveyor and Regulator of the Third District of this city. He has had large experience in his profession, and he qualifies with great clearness to the fact of the alleged encroachment, and gives the data and tests of his measurements, and the results, from which it would appear that he proceeded in this matter with great care and skill.

The affidavit of Oliver Evans is to the effect that the defendant Friday has been an occupant of the store in the third house below this corner, as tenant to Mr. Evans, for several years past; that Mr. Evans was compelled, when he put up a new building, to recede to the line of the street; and that when Mr. Friday was in treaty with Mr. Evans for a lease of the new building, he spoke of putting up a frame and sash on the line of the adjoining buildings, and that he was then informed of the encroachment of Mr. Evans' old house, and that his proposed extensions would be at his cost and risk. The complainants also gave in evidence Holmes' map, and read from William Penn's letter to the Free Society of Traders, dated August 16, 1683, and from the city charter of October 25, 1701. The first patent for this lot, issued April 1, 1693, to Humphrey Murray, was also referred to as recorded in Exemplification book 3, p. 58.

The averment that the defendant's present alteration is "a device and contrivance" is emphatically denied by the answer—is not, in our opinion, sustained by the contract between the two defendants exhibited to us, and may therefore be dismissed from the case.

Looking at the pleadings and affidavits, we may regard the following facts as established by admissions or by uncontradicted proof:—

First. That Second street, in this city, was laid out of its present width of 50 feet, at least as far back as 1683, and that the first patent for this lot was issued to Humphrey Murray, April 1, 1693.

Second. That the defendant Friday's building encroaches upon this highway, so that, at that part, it is less than 48 feet in width.

Third. That before Mr. Friday purchased this property he was advised of this encroachment.

The first point is clearly proved by Holmes' Map, the admissibility and reliability of which were the subject of much discussion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alburger, 1 Wh., 469. It was there received by Chief Justice Gibson, and his ruling was sustained by the whole Court. Sergeant, J., in a very able opinion, gives an interesting history of Penn's original design of a city of 10,000 acres, of his change of plan, the grant of the liberty lands, and the preparation of this Map of the city.

He cites all the decisions as to ancient records from the case in 1 Salk, 281 (where, to prove a forgery of a deed, chronicles were admitted to show the time of the surrender of Charles V), and as to this map, says "it was undoubtedly evidence," and that it "lays down the streets of the city, and the five public squares lying across the streets, *so as not to be mistaken or confounded* with the rest of the ground assigned for lots or left vacant." That this map existed in 1683 would seem to be very clear from the note to Smith's Laws, vol. 2, p. 107, quoting from Proud, from the letter of William Penn to the Free Society of Traders, and also from Reed's explanation of the map of the City and Liberties. It was not denied upon the argument that the first patent for this lot was issued April 1, 1693. This is the earliest trace of title averred in the answer.

The encroachment would appear to be clearly established by Mr. Shedaker's affidavit, and by the admissions of the respondent Friday, that "he believes Exhibit A to be true." This exhibit contains a draft of the premises, shows the lines of the street, and the intrusion of the building upon the highway. The fact of notice of this nuisance to Mr. Friday before his purchase, would seem to to be made out by the affidavit of Oliver Evans. In the view we have taken of the case, we however do not regard this as of much importance.

This analysis of the case would appear to lead the mind irresistibly to the conclusion that the purpresture here complained of should, like all similar nuisances, be abated; but the learned counsel for the defendants has presented certain objections, which he has argued should distinguish this from other cases of encroachment, and we will proceed to state and weigh them.

It is insisted for the defendants—

First. That "Reed's Survey," published in 1770, shows affirmatively that defendant's lot was surveyed in 1683, before Holmes' map was prepared.

Second. That prior to the passage of the act of February 14, 1721, regulating party walls, etc. (Br. Dig., 778, section 7; 1 Smith, 125), there was nothing to guide a builder.

Third. That no court of equity will enjoin where a man builds as best he may. And,

Lastly. That there can be no abatement of a nuisance on a public highway unless there is private injury, except at the suit of the Commonwealth.

These points have been argued on both sides with great ability, and we have given them careful consideration.

We have not been able to agree with the respondents as to the sufficiency of the defense thus exhibited, and we will endeavor to state our reasons for this conclusion.

The survey published in 1770 does not show that this lot was surveyed as extending beyond the line of Second street, nor as encroaching upon any highway. It is difficult to understand how the lot could be surveyed until the street had first been laid out; and if it were in fact surveyed in 1683, this must have been after the regulation of the streets, and would, it is to be presumed, have conformed thereto. The fact of some survey is clearly immaterial. To entitle this point even to consideration, the respondents should have shown that the *present* lines of the lot were laid out in 1683. But all inquiries upon this point, which is, at best, but very uncertain, would seem to be unnecessary, in view of the fact that the first patent issued for this lot bears date April 1, 1693.

On that date the title passed out of the Commonwealth to Humphrey Murray. Second street had been laid out and regulated of the width of 50 feet ten years prior to that date, and if there were at that early day no officer to give to the patentee his lines, it would have been no difficult matter to measure from the line of Front street. Some measurements must have been made by the person occupying the lot, and if made with anything like due regard for the rights of the public, it would have been clear that Second street was not left of the width of 50 feet. If the defendants mean to contest this bill upon the ground that the Commonwealth has inflicted this wrong upon herself, they should distinctly so aver, and they should prove it. They have not undertaken to assert it.

Even then it would be a question whether the mistake or fraud of the officer could deprive the State of her highway. The respondents seem, however, to rest their defense upon the ground that when this building was erected there was *no officer* to run the lines. If this is so, and the owner undertook to ascertain the boundaries for himself—upon him and his assigns would rest the responsibility of the error. Of this they have no just reason to complain, for the slate-roof house, a very ancient landmark, erected before or about the time of the house in question was, stands—with a very slight variation caused by its age—exactly upon the proper line. Nor can any length of occupation bar the Commonwealth's right to her highway.

The act of April 15, 1782, expressly prohibits us from allowing this defense. The settled maxim of the law is, *Nullum Tempus Occurrit Regi*. The justice of this axiom has always been admitted. Mr. Broom (Legal Maxims, 27) says:—"In pursuance of the principle of the sovereign's incapacity of doing wrong, the laws also determines that in the Crown there can be no negligence or laches, * * for the time and attention of the Sovereign must be supposed to be occupied by the cares of government; nor is there any reason that he should *suffer by the negligence of his officers, or by their fraudulent collusion with* the adverse party." And he cites the English cases in support of this doctrine.

In Pennsylvania the decisions speak with great clearness and unbroken uniformity. Vide Johnston vs. Irwin (3 S. and R., 291); McCoy vs. Dickinson College (4 S. and R., 302); Bagley vs. Wallace (16 S. and R., 245); Comm. vs. Baldwin (1 Watts, 54); Comm vs. Miltonberger (7 Watts, 450); McKechan vs. Comm. (3 Barr, 151); Troutman vs. May (9 Casey, 455); Magee vs. Comm. (10 Wr., 359).

The reasons assigned in these cases for holding firmly to this principle of the law are too well known to need repetition. They conclusively show the force of Sir James Mackintosh's declaration that "maxims are the condensed good sense of nations." In Comm. vs. Miltonberger (7 Watts, 450) the defendant was acquitted because he was able to show that "in 1809 the constituted authorities of the city (of Pittsburg) made a regulation in conformity to 'Wood's plan,' as nearly as the same could be ascertained, and in accordance and upon the faith of which houses had been built and occupied ever since." Judge Grier held that this must be taken as the true regulation, "and that the act of 1836, establishing and confirming it, was both constitutional and wise." Here, however, the defendant has failed to show that he has built upon a line established by any regulation. His difficulty is that his wall extends more than two feet beyond the line of any plan that can be found.

These remarks would seem to dispose of the first three points which have been urged by the defendants.

The fourth and last objection is that the Commonwealth is a necessary party.

In England bills similar to the present have been entertained, and relief granted upon the complaint both of municipal corporations and of individuals: vide Mayor of London vs. Bolt, 5 Ves. Jr., 129; Sampson v. Smith, 8 Simons, 272; Spencer vs. London Railway, 8 Simons, 193; and the recent case of Hepburn v. Lordan, 34 L. J. R., N. S. (Chancery), 293.

The same ruling has obtained in the United States. See Trustees vs. Cowen, 4 Paige Ch., 514; Hart vs. Mayor of Albany, 9 Wend., 571. And our Pennsylvania cases—Biddle vs. Asb, 2 Asb., 220; Moyamensing vs. Long, 1 Parsons, 143; Borough of Frankford vs. Lennig, 2 Phila. Rep., 403; Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. Grain Elevator Co., 14 Wr., 499.

The right of the city and her citizens to restrain nuisances on the public highways has been frequently sustained in cases against the Passenger Railway Companies. *Vide* Faust vs. Passenger Railway Company, 3 Phil. Rep., 164; Clark vs. Second and Third Streets Railroad Company, 3 Phil. Rep., 259; City vs. Lombard and South Streets, Cr. Leg. Int., May 20, 1863, p. 173—3 Grant, 405; Id. vs. Navy Yard and Fairmount Company, C. P., Dec. Term, 1862, No. 2, M. S.; Ibid vs. Lombard and South Streets Company, Supreme Court, January Term, 1866, No. 17. Per Strong, J.

To these many other citations might be added. The language of Woodward, C. J., in 3 Grant, 404, is so forcible and so directly to the point as to settle the question if he stood unsustained by any other authority. He says "one of the most obvious purposes for which the city was chartered was the police of the streets. To maintain and preserve them as public highways, the power of taxation was conferred upon the municipality, and it has been largely exercised. Every property-holder has a direct and vested interest in the maintenance of this municipal authority over the streets."

The power of a court of equity to interfere in cases of this kind is abundantly shown by the decisions already referred to, and those cited by Mr. Justice Story in his "Equity Jurisprudence" (Sec. 921), where he says that this jurisdiction "has been distinctly traced back to the reign of Queen Elisabeth." Were there a doubt as to the fact of the encroachment, we should deem it to be our duty to await the result of a trial at law, but the purpresture being admitted, and the defenses suggested appearing clearly untenable, we are not at liberty to withhold the remedy prayed for. It is gratifying to know that by act of February 14, 1866 (P. L. 28, Br. Dig. 1427, Sec. 21), the defendants can appeal from our interlocutory decree to the Supreme Court, where any error into which we may have fallen will doubtless find a speedy correction.

And now, March 16, 1867. The motion for a special injunction having been agreed by counsel for complainants and defendants, on due consideration thereof

It is ordered that a writ of special injunction issue restraining the defendants and each of them, until further orders, from erecting any structure whatever upon the lot at the southeast corner of Second and Chesnut streets, in this city, so that any part of said structure shall extend into or encroach upon said Second street.

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FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

In the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March	4 and 5.
D, E, and F	"	6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	"	8 " 9.
K, L, and M	"	11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	"	13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	"	15 " 16.
T, U, and V	"	18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	"	20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,
United States Pension Agent.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1000 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.
PITKINS & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.
THE AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to
$1,516,461'81.
INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,
$766,537'80.
LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	L. M. Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,	William J. Howard,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	George W. Hill,
P. B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,

John Wanamaker,
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
2 11 mthst4 1] Secretary and Treasurer.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Money's received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267'33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
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John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.
ASSETS.....$136,210'89.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack,	Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Gaskill,	Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 7 2 28 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000'00
125,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500'00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562'50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700'00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620'00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	80,750'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750'00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040'00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258'25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,930'00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900'00
1,945,050 par.	Market value,	$1,970,280'75
	Cost, $1,630,502 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637'20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923'99
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930'00
	Cash in Bank $511.102'26	
	Cash in Drawer 447'14	41,549'00
		$1,407,321'56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE EIGHTEENTH LECTURE.

CAUDLE, WHILST WALKING WITH HIS WIFE, HAS BEEN BOWED TO BY A YOUNGER AND EVEN PRETTIER WOMAN THAN MRS. CAUDLE.

"If I'm not to leave the house without being insulted, Mr. Caudle, I had better stay in-doors all my life.

"What! Don't tell me to let you have *one* night's rest! I wonder at your impudence! It's mighty fine, I never can go out with you—and goodness knows, it's seldom enough! —without having my feelings torn to pieces by people of all sorts. A set of bold minxes! *What am I raving about?* Oh, you know very well—very well, indeed, Mr. Caudle. A pretty person she must be, to nod to a man walking with his own wife! Don't tell me it was Miss Prettyman—what's Miss Prettyman to me? Oh! *You've met her once or twice at her brother's house?* Yes, I dare say you have—no doubt of it. I always thought there was something very tempting about that house, and now I know it all. Now, it's no use, Mr. Caudle, your beginning to talk loud, and twist and toss your arms about as if you were as innocent as a born babe—I'm not to be deceived by such tricks now. No; there was a time when I was a fool, and believed anything; but—I thank my stars!—I've got over that.

"A bold minx! You suppose I didn't see her laugh, too, when she nodded to you! Oh, yes, I knew what she thought me: a poor, miserable creature, of course. I could see that. No—don't say so, Caudle. I *don't* always see more than anybody else—but I can't and won't be blind, however agreeable it might be to you: I must have the use of my senses. I'm sure if a woman wants attention and respect from a man, she'd better be anything than his wife. I always thought so; and to-day's decided it.

"No, I'm not ashamed of myself to talk so—certainly not. *A good, amiable, young creature, indeed!* Yes; I dare say; very amiable, no doubt. Of course, you think so. You suppose I didn't see what sort of a bonnet she had on? Oh, a very good creature! And you think I didn't see the smudges of court-plaster about her face? *You didn't see 'em?* Very likely; but I did. Very amiable, to be sure! What do you say? *I made her blush at my ill-manners?* I should like to have seen her blush! 'Twould have been rather difficult, Mr. Caudle, for a blush to comé through all that paint. No—I'm not a censorious woman, Mr. Caudle; quite the reverse. No; and you may threaten to get up if you like. I will speak. I know what color is, and I say it *was* paint. I believe, Mr. Caudle, *I* once had a complexion; though, of course, you've quite forgotten that. I think I once had a color, before your conduct destroyed it. Before I knew you, people used to call me the Lily and the Rose; but—what are you laughing at? I see nothing to laugh at. But, as I say, anybody before your own wife.

"And I can't walk out with you but you're bowed to by every woman you meet! *What do I mean by every woman, when it's only Miss Prettyman?* That's nothing at all to do with it. How do I know who bows to you when I'm not by? Everybody, of course. And if they don't look at you, why you look at them. Oh! I'm sure you do. You do it even when I'm out with you, and of course you do it when I'm away. Now, don't tell me, Caudle—don't deny it. The fact is, it's become such a dreadful habit with you, that you don't know when you do it, and when you don't. But I do.

"Miss Prettyman, indeed! What do you say? *You won't lie still and hear me scandalize that excellent young woman?* Oh, of course, you'll take her part! Though, to be sure, she may not be so much to blame after all. For how is she to know you're married? You're never seen out-of-doors with your own wife—never. Wherever you go, you go alone. Of course people think you're a bachelor. What do you say? *You well know you're not?* That's nothing to do with it—I only ask what must people think, when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman! What are you sneering at, Mr. Caudle? *How do I know you're sneering?* Don't tell me: I know well enough, by the movement of the pillow.

"No; you never take me out—and you know it. No: and it's not my own fault. How can you lie there and say that? Oh, all a poor excuse! That's what you always say. You're tired of asking me, indeed, because I always start some objection? Of course I can't go out a figure. And when you ask me to go, you know very well that my bonnet isn't as it should be—or that my gown hasn't come home—or that I can't leave the children—or that something keeps me in-doors! You know all this, well enough, before you ask me. And that's your art. And when I *do* go out with you, I'm sure to suffer for it. Yes; you needn't repeat my words. *Suffer for it.* But you suppose I have no feelings: oh, no, nobody has feelings but yourself. Yes; I'd forgot Miss Prettyman, perhaps—yes, she may have feelings, of course,

"And as I've said, I dare say a pretty dupe people think me. To be sure; a poor forlorn creature I must look in everybody's eyes. But I knew you couldn't be at Mr. Prettyman's house night after night till eleven o'clock—a great deal you thought of me sitting up for you—I knew you couldn't be there without some cause. And now I've found it out! Oh, I don't mind your swearing, Mr. Caudle! It's I, if I wasn't a woman, who ought to swear. But it's like you men. Lords of creation, as you call yourselves! Lords, indeed! And pretty slaves you make of the poor creatures who're tied to you. But I'll be separated, Caudle; I will; and then I'll take care and let all the world know how you've used me. What do you say? *I may say my worst?* Ha! don't you tempt any woman in that way—don't, Caudle: for I wouldn't answer for what I said.

"Miss Prettyman, indeed, and—oh, yes! now I see! Now the whole light breaks in upon me! Now I know why you wished me to ask her with Mr. and Mrs. Prettyman to tea! And I, like a poor blind fool, was nearly doing it. But now, as I say, my eyes are open! And you'd have brought her under my own roof—now it's no use your bouncing about in that fashion—you'd have brought her into the very house, where''—

"Here," says Caudle, "I could endure it no longer. So I jumped out of bed, and went and slept somehow with the children."

THE NINETEENTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE THINKS "IT WOULD LOOK WELL TO KEEP THEIR WEDDING-DAY."

"Caudle, love, do you know what next Sunday is? *No! you don't?* Well, was there ever such a strange man! Can't you guess, darling! Next Sunday, dear? Think, love, a minute—just think. *What! and you don't know now?* Ha! if I hadn't better memory than you I don't know how we should ever get on. Well, then, pet—shall I tell you what next Sunday is? Why, then, it's our wedding-day——What are you groaning at, Mr. Caudle? I don't see anything to groan at. If anybody should groan, I'm sure it isn't you. No; I rather think it's I who ought to groan?

"Oh, dear! That's fourteen years ago. You were a very different man then, Mr. Caudle. What do you say?—*And I was a very different woman?* Not at all—just the same. Oh, you needn't roll your head about on the pillow in that way: I say just the same. Well, then, if I'm altered, whose fault is it? Not mine, I'm sure—certainly not. Don't tell me that I couldn't talk at all then—I could talk just as well then as I can now; only then I hadn't the same cause. It's you who have made me talk. What do you say? *You're very sorry for it?* Caudle, you do nothing but insult me.

"Ha! You were a good-tempered nice creature fourteen years ago, and would have done anything for me. Yes, yes, if a woman would be always cared for she should never marry. There's quite an end of the charm when she goes to church! We're all angels while you're courting us; but once married, how soon you pull our wings off! No, Mr. Caudle, I'm not talking nonsense; but the truth is, you like to hear nobody talk but yourself. Nobody ever tells me that I talk nonsense but you. Now, it's no use your turning and turning about in that way: it's not a bit of—what do you say? *You'll get up?* No, you won't, Caudle; you'll not serve me that trick again: for I've locked the door and hid the key. There's no getting hold of you in day-time—but here you can't leave me. You needn't groan again, Mr. Caudle.

"Now, Caudle, dear, do let us talk comfortably. After all, love, there's a good many folks who, I dare say, don't go on half so well as we've done. We've both our little tempers, perhaps, but you *are* aggravating; you must own that, Caudle. Well, never mind; we won't talk of it: I won't scold you now. We'll talk of next Sunday, love. We never have kept our wedding-day, and I think it would be a nice day to have our friends. What do you say? *They'd think it hypocrisy.* No hypocrisy at all. I'm sure I try to be comfortable; and if ever a man was happy, *you* ought to be. No, Caudle, no; it isn't nonsense to keep wedding-days; it isn't a deception on the world; and if it is, how many people do it? I'm sure it's only a proper compliment that a man owes to his wife. Look at the Winkles—don't they give a dinner every year? Well, I know, and if they do fight a little in the course of the twelvemonth, that's nothing to do with it. They keep their wedding-day, and their acquaintance have nothing to do with anything else.

"As I say, Caudle, it's only a proper compliment a man owes to his wife to keep his wedding-day. It is as much as to say to the whole world, 'There, if I had to marry again, my blessed wife's the only woman I'd choose!' Well! I see nothing to groan at, Mr. Caudle—no, nor to sigh at either; but I know what you mean; I'm sure, what would have become of you, if you hadn't married as you have done—why, you'd have been a lost creature! I know it; I know your habits, Caudle; and—I don't like to say it—but you'd have been little better than a ragamuffin. Nice scrapes you'd have got into, I know, if you hadn't had me for a wife. The trouble I've had to keep you respectable—and what's my thanks? Ha! I only wish you'd had some women!

"But we won't quarrel, Caudle. No; you don't mean anything, I know. We'll have this little dinner, eh? Just a few friends? Now don't say you don't care—that isn't the way to speak to a wife; and especially the wife I've been to you, Caudle. Well, you agree to the dinner, eh? Now don't grunt, Mr. Caudle, but speak out. You'll keep your wedding-day? What? *If I'll let you go to sleep?* Ha, that's unmanly, Caudle; can't you say, 'Yes,' without anything else? I say—can't you say 'Yes?'—There, bless you! I knew you would.

"And now, Caudle, what shall we have for dinner? No—we won't talk of it to-morrow; we'll talk of it now, and then it will be off my mind. I should like something particular—something out of the way—just to show that we thought the day something. I should like —Mr. Caudle, you're not asleep? *What do I want?* Why, you know I want to settle about the dinner. *Have what I like?* No: as it is your fancy to keep the day, it's only right that I should try to please you. We never had one, Caudle; so what do you think of a haunch of venison? What do you say? *Mutton will do?* Ha! that shows what you think of your wife: I dare say if it was with any of your club friends—any of your pot-house companions—you'd have no objection to venison. I say if—what do you mutter? *Let it be venison?* Very well. And now about the fish? What do you think of a nice turbot? No, Mr. Caudle, brill won't do—it shall be turbot, or there sha'nt be any fish at all. Oh, what a mean man you are, Caudle! Shall it be turbot? *It shall?* And now about the soup—now, Caudle, don't swear at the soup in that manner; you know there must be soup. Well, once in a way, and just to show our friends how happy we've been, we'll have some real turtle. *No you won't; you'll have nothing but mock?* Then, Mr. Caudle, you may sit at the table by yourself. Mock-turtle on a wedding-day! Was there ever such an insult? What do you say? *Let it be real then, for once?* Ha, Caudle! as I say, you were a very different person fourteen years ago.

"And, Caudle, you'll look after the venison? There's a place I know, somewhere in the city, where you'll get it beautiful. You'll look at it? *You will?* Very well.

"And now who shall we invite? *Who I like?* Now, you know, Caudle, that's nonsense; because I only like whom you like. I suppose the Prettymans must come. But understand, Caudle, I don't have Miss Prettyman: I'm not going to have my peace of mind destroyed under my own roof: if she comes, I don't appear at the table. What do you say? *Very well?* Very well be it, then.

"And now, Caudle, you'll not forget the venison? In the City, my dear? You'll not forget the venison? A haunch, you know: a nice haunch. And you'll not forget the venison?"—

"Three times did I fall asleep," says Caudle, "and three times did my wife nudge me with her elbow, exclaiming—'You'll not forget the venison?' At last I got into a sound slumber, and dreamed I was a pot of currant-jelly,

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 1 mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SILVER-WARE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now offering an elegant assortment of SILVER WARE, for Bridal and General Presentations.

PLATED-WARE.

TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, TUREENS,
BREAKFAST DISHES,
FRUIT DISHES,
CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC.
Of best English and American manufacture.

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CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Have on hand a large assortment of Pearl, Ivory Horn and Rubber Handle
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES'
At the lowest cash rates. [2 22amwlmrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12 4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye,"
"Robin Adair,"
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc, etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 12

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 12] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc, etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO.
No. 630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	Wes. Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!
For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
12 1f GENERAL AGENT.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all points on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4 o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Bordentown, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may desire, at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 126 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN,
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3*15, 3*45, 4, 5, 5*45, 6*30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7*30, 8, 8*30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4*45, 6, 6*30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8*30 down train and 3*45 and 5*45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8*15 A. M., 2, 7, 10*45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8*15 A. M., 1, 6, 9*45 P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3*45, 5*45, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7*10, 8, 9*40, 1*40 A. M., 1*40, 3*40, 5*40, 6*40, 8*40 and 10*40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 9*15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7*50 A. M. 12*40, 5*40 and 9*2 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN,
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8*35, 11*05 A. M., 1*30, 3, 4*30, 5*5, 6*15, 8*05 and 11*30 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5*40, 7, 7*50, 9, 11 A. M., 1*30, 4*30, 6*15 and 8 P. M.
The 5*30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2*30 and 6*45 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8*30 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8*35, 11*05 A. M., 1*30, 3, 4*30, 5*5, 6*15, 8*05 and 11*30 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6*10, 7*20, 8*20, 9*30, 11*30 A. M. 2, 5*45 and 8*30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2*30 and 6*45 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7*30 A. M., 5*30 and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot o VINE Street, Philadelphia.
6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.
11 A. M.—Way Freight.
Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.
Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4*30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.
FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS,
Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.
For further information apply to Company's Agents
R. H. CHAPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
J. B. DURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York
Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
N. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.
Owing to the great distance saved by THIS R UTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.
THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.
PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.
Fast time at 12 00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Cochecton, affording an unbroken night's rest.
Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.
Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets,
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—
For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 30c. per 100 lbs; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.
Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at the above Office
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3*30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3*30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3*30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7*15 and 8*40 A. M., and 4*45 P. M.
Bridgeport at 7*05 A. M. and 3*30 P. M. Freight, 6*30 P. M.
Salem at 6*30 A. M. and 3*05 P. M. Freight, 5*45 P. M.
Millville at 6*55 A. M. and 3*08 P. M. Freight, 6*10 P. M.
Cape May at 11*45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9*00 A. M. until 3*00 P. M. That received before 7*00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 326 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 15, 1866.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7*30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6*30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9*30 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8*15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3*30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6*30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9*40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4*30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7*35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8*10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8*45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2*10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2*45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6*45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7*30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4*10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6*30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9*10 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12*40 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11*30, and Downingtown at 12*30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3*15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4*25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7*30 and 9*15 A. M. and 4*30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12*30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1*55 and 11*35 A. M., and 1*45 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9*05 A. M., and 9*15 P. M., passing Reading at 4*49 and 10*51 A. M. and 11*20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2*45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2*10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11*30 A. M., and 7*11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7*30 A. M. and 1*40 and 4*15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD
Trains leave Auburn at 7*30 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1*50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3*20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7*35 A. M., and 5*25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT,
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5*30 A. M., 12*45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2*15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7*45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12*55 P. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12*55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 9*15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1*30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3*45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6*45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10*45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4*20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville, at Doylestown.
At 11*30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc, etc.
At 6*20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11*30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9*15 A. M., 2*30 and 8*40 P. M.
2*30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1*30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 5*15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8*40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8*35 A. M., 3*15 and 7*05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7*30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11*30 A. M. and 3*06 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9*30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2*05 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7*20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.
Office, No. 113 S. THIRD Street. 1 1f

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEXT LECTURE.—Hon. W. D. Kelley will deliver the next lecture before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, at National Hall, on next Thursday evening, March 21. Judge Kelley has chosen for his subject "The Thirty-ninth Congress." The celebrated "Black Swan" will sing several airs at the opening and closing of the lecture.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Helen Western has been re-engaged at this establishment, and will appear this evening in her favorite *role* of "Cynthia," in the *Flowers of the Forest*. The performance will commence with the laughable farce of *I Couldn't Help It*.

Mr. James E. Murdoch will make his first appearance on Monday evening, April 1.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Ours*, with Mrs. Drew as "Mary Netley," will be played only four nights of this week.

On Friday evening Mr. Frank Mordaunt will have his first benefit, upon which occasion Mrs. Mordaunt will appear for the first time at this theatre, and Mr. FRANK BROWER will personate "Ginger Blue," in the *Virginia Mummy*.

On Saturday evening Mr. R. H. Craig's benefit occurs, when Mr. Barton Hill and Mr. Stuart Robson will personate appropriate characters.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western appears for the seventh time, this evening, in her very successful *role* of "Lady Isabel," in *East Lynne*. She will be supported by Messrs. George H. Clarke, Charles Walcot, Jr., Mrs. Chester, Miss Effie Germon, and others.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Fattie Stewart and his Royal African Japanese are having great success. The popularity of the South American Brothers, who are excellent acrobats, is undiminished. A matinee is announced for next Saturday, at which twenty-five dress-patterns will be distributed.

JAPANESE AT THE ACADEMY.—In order to accommodate the thousands who desire to witness the wonderful feats of Professor Risley & Maguire's great Imperial Troupe of Japanese jugglers, acrobats, and athletes, the managers have made arrangements to have the Troupe perform at the Academy every evening this week, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. Many new features will be added to the already attractive entertainments. This evening the famous "Butterfly" and "Four Ladder Aërial Suspension" tricks, will be executed for the first time.

THE BELL-RINGERS.—An immense troupe of bell-ringers commence a season to-night at Concert Hall. The troupe consists of the two Peak families and the Berger family, and includes twenty-five performers, the number of whose instruments comprises two bell-tables and two hundred and eighty silver bells. Two solo harpists and two solo staff bell-players are likewise contained in the troupe. Performances will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. This reorganized troupe is the largest that has yet visited the city, and the peculiar talent it sets forth is cultivated to the very highest pitch.

THE ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF IRELAND.—The large saloon of the Assembly Building has been engaged for the entertainment known as "Ireland;" an illustrated tour of the Emerald Isle. Its sixty life-views are said to exhibit the historical, legendary, humorous, musical, and sentimental phases of Ireland, and it is further enlivened with songs by Miss Teresa McKenna and Mr. J. Barker, and the piano-playing of Mr. W. R. Roberts. The entertainment commences at 8 o'clock.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY will introduce this evening "All Wrong," and the great troupe of Sable Japanese, "Ham-Sandwich-Cellar-Kitchen" appears by permission of same "High-Old-Coon." Other good things will be given.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN FROM THE COUNTRY to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER do a churning every day from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day. It costs but 30 cents and retails for $30. 3 15 6t

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERN Dwelling, containing at least eight rooms, gas and bath. Northwestern part of the city preferred. Rent not to exceed $350. Address "L," Box 1706, P. O., Philadelphia. 3 16 3t

A TENOR, OF ACKNOWLEDGED ABILITY and experience, desires a Choir situation. BOX 2263, P. O. 3 16 3t*

FOR SALE.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—THREE adjoining properties, of about four acres each, overlooking Redleaf and College Parks—400 feet above tide water—five and a half miles out on LANCASTER Avenue, and half a mile from stations on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For healthfulness, distant and home views, and surroundings, there are none in the neighborhood of Philadelphia superior to these locations.

Will be sold together or separately. Price, $7000 each. Apply to

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
3 16 3t* No. 508 WALNUT Street.

HANDSOME NEW STORE AND DWELLING WITH PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS, and all conveniences,
No. 248 N. TENTH STREET,
3 18 6t* For sale, with possession.

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE

TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited.....$35
Telegraphing, three months.....40

Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf sm JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Balt." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 3 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 3 16 3t*

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.

A. H. Stephens' Position.

The friends of Alexander H. Stephens deny that he has taken ground against the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Various attempts were made in the House this morning to introduce new business, designed to commit the House to a summer session, but none of them were successful. The majority of the House seems determined to adjourn this week.

Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

An effort will be made to get a vote to-day on the Senate Supplementary Reconstruction bill, under the previous question. It will not pass the House in the shape that it passed the Senate, and must go to the Committee of Conference, which will delay final action upon it. Mr. Sumner has been busy in the House this morning to get his free school clause, rejected by the Senate, inserted by the House.

The New Currency Measure.

The bill introduced by Representative Hooper to-day, to amend the National Currency act, is similar to that reported by him last session from the Committee on Banks and Currency. There are no material changes. It is not proposed to call up this bill for action at present, but merely to have it printed in order that it may be considered, during the recess, by the banks and others most interested in the subject.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Johnson (Md.) presented the credentials of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland for six years, ending March 4, 1873, and asked that they be read, and that Thomas be sworn in.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) moved that they be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Johnson said he would like to know the reasons of Mr. Howard for departing from what has been the almost invariable rule of the Senate, which was to receive a Senator elect upon his credentials, and if he be not in point of fact a Senator, that has been made the subject of an investigation by the Judiciary Committee and of subsequent action. Before Mr. Howard assigned his reasons he (Mr. Johnson) hoped to be excused for availing himself of this occasion to say that in point of loyalty to the Government now, Mr. Thomas was just as acceptable as he (Johnson) was, or any member of this body.

Whatever might have been his opinions during the late war, or what might have been his opinions of the manner in which the war was conducted, he was satisfied that if he was admitted to a seat in this body he would be found worthy of the trust reposed in him, and observant of the oath which he was required to take. He had done nothing which would render it improper for him to take that oath. He (Mr. Johnson) had known Mr. Thomas so long and so intimately as to justify him in saying that, if he had done anything falling within the limit of that oath, he would be the last man in the world to take it.

That he was willing to take that oath was conclusive evidence that he had done nothing inconsistent with the duty he owes to the Government.

Mr. Howard said that personally he knew very little of Mr. Thomas. It was, however, a matter of common rumor that the gentleman who was now an applicant for admission to the Senate sympathized with the Rebels in the late civil war.

One rumor which had reached him (Mr. Howard) was that Mr. Thomas performed an act tending to give aid and comfort to the Rebels during the existence of the late Rebellion. Of course he would not vouch for the truth of the rumor, but judging from some remarks reported in the newspapers as having fallen from the lips of the applicant after his election in Maryland, he would infer that at present he did not feel any very warm attachment to the body for a member of which he now offered himself. At all events, whatever might be the truth of these rumors, he submitted that it was entirely fitting and proper that this matter should be investigated by a committee.

Mr. Johnson did not know what rumors Mr. Howard referred to, in relation to any particular act of the Senator elect which had given aid and comfort to the Rebels. Perhaps he referred to what was said on the floor of the Senate on Saturday, that Mr. Thomas had, while Secretary of the Treasury, transferred a large amount of money from New York to New Orleans, in anticipation of the Rebellion, that it might be there to assist the Rebels.

House of Representatives.

Two of the newly elected members from New Hampshire (Messrs. Eliot and Stevens) appeared, had the oath of office administered to them by the Speaker, and took their seats.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular business in order in the morning hour, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Chanler (N. Y.), to prevent infringement and frauds on patents. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Also, to establish a National School of Science. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. Randall (Pa.), to authorize the issue of Treasury notes not bearing interest to be used in providing a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the national debt.

(This is the same bill Mr. Randall reported last session.) Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. Hooper (Mass.), to amend the National Currency act (being the same bill as reported by him December 12). Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Cake (Pa.), in reference to duties on scrap iron. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Myers (Pa.), to provide for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to 31st of July, 1801. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Welker, (Ohio) to provide a criminal code for the District of Columbia, and to provide a system of education for the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. To the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Schofield (Pa.), to legalize the act of the California Legislature, granting the right to cut timber on the Public Lands within the county of Alpine. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Clarke (Ohio), to declare the effect of certain land patents. Referred to the same Committee.

By Mr. Schenck (Ohio), to regulate the fees of Claim Agents and Attorneys; to repeal the twelfth section of the act of July 17, 1862, defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain muster rolls to the different States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Lawrence (Ohio), to define and punish certain crimes in reference to the qualifications of jurors in certain cases, to authorize a deposit of trust funds in the Treasury of the United States, to protect the rights of action of the loyal citizens, and to repeal certain parts of the act of April 20, 1796, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Holman (Ind.), a joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature in reference to Fenian matters. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Williams (Ind.), to suspend the act of April 12, 1866, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel four millions of Treasury notes monthly.

FROM CANADA TO-DAY.

Financial Affairs—St. Patrick's Day in Toronto — Troops Armed with the Snider Rifle.

OTTAWA, C. W., March 18.—The discount on American invoices for the week, was twenty-five per cent. The revenue of Canada for the month of February was $740,685, and the expenditures were $709,780. The amount of provincial notes in circulation on the 6th inst. was $3,159,700.

Among the notices of applications to Parliament was one for a charter to construct a railway from Niagara river to the Detroit river.

TORONTO, March 18.—St. Patrick's day passed off here without any demonstration. Bishop Lynch, in a discourse at St. Michael's Cathedral, expressed pleasure to find that the procession had been abandoned.

MONTREAL, March 18.—Although nothing occurred on the frontier to cause alarm at present, there are active preparations being made to have troops in readiness to move actively to any point. The troops are armed with the Snider rifle. They can fire five rounds in forty-two seconds.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Bank statement shows the following:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$ 931,514	.....
Specie	.....	809,460
Circulation	80,875	.....
Deposits	.....	2,234,723
Legal-tenders	.....	1,710,401

The Snow Storm.

BOSTON, March 18.—A dismasted brig or schooner was discovered, this morning, at anchor one mile from Scituate. The steamer Saxon, hence for Philadelphia, took her in tow, and is now returning to the city.

Fire.

BOSTON, March 18.—A fire yesterday destroyed a brick stable on Beach street. Three valuable horses perished. The loss is $6000.

Ship News.

OSWEGO, March 18.—A snow storm of great severity has prevailed here since Saturday. The railroads are completely blocked up.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 U S 7-30's Jy	105⅝	160 sh Sch Nav	22
$600 City 6s, New	101⅝	100 do	b60. 22
$200 do. New	101¾	20 sh Leh V scr	16
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	98	15 do	16
$1000 Pittsburg 5s	75	300 sh Cata Pf	b30. 30¼
10 sh Penn Nat Bk	68½	100 sh Read R	b30. 50⅞
6 sh Penna R	56⅞	100 do	50⅝
10 sh Norrist'n	42	100 do	b30. 50⅞
100 sh Hest'vle	3d. 14		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 10-40s, reg	97¾	10 sh C & Am R scr	73¼
$6000 5-20s '65, Jy	107	100 sh Phila & Erie	28⅝
$2000 U S 7-30s, Je	105¼	100 do	b30. 29
53 sh Del Div	56⅞	500 do	b30. 29
20 sh Penna R	56⅝	100 do	b30. 29
19 do	56⅝	100 sh Reading	b30. 50⅛
2 do	56⅞	100 sh Hest'vle	b30. 13⅞
3 do	56⅝	100 do	13⅝

DRY GOODS.

SPRING ASSORTMENT.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving of their own importation, and from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

A large lot of

HUCKABACK TOWELLING, VERY CHEAP.

CHEAP FRENCH AND IRISH SHIRTING AND FRONTING LINENS.

A very large assortment of

EMBROIDERED AND TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.

NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS IN GREAT VARIETY.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also, a large lot of very cheap

CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales,
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

GREAT BARGAINS

IN BLEACHED MUSLINS.

CHEAPEST MUSLINS IN THE CITY.

H. STEEL & SON

Will open this morning—

1 case 7/8 BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½c. These are selling elsewhere at 18¾c.
1 case 7/8 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 15c. Selling elsewhere at 20c.
1 case 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 18¾c. Selling elsewhere at 22c.
1 case 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, very fine, at 20c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins, low.
4-4 fine Unbleached Muslins at 18c., worth 22c.
4-4 fine and heavy Unbleached Muslins at 20c., worth 25c.
9-8 and 10-4 Unbleached Muslins at low prices.
5-4 BLEACHED PILLOW CASE MUSLINS at 25, 28, 31c.
6-4 Bleached Pillow Case Muslins, 40, 50c.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins, 76, 87, 90c.
200 Pcs. GOOD FAST COLOR PRINTS at 12½c.
New styles fine Prints at 15, 16, 18, 20c.
New styles Spring Delaines, 25c.
HANDSOME STYLES OF NEW DRESS GOODS AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. [1t

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

OPENED THIS MORNING A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS,
ELEGANT FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS, FOR MEN AND BOYS.
BEST TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, ETC. ETC.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, GINGHAMS, HDKFS., QUILTS, TABLE COVERS, PIANO COVERS, AND WHITE GOODS GENERALLY, [3 16 3msp

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

Cider-apple, Champagne, and Sweet CIDERS.—Crab-apple, unsurpassed.

Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street.

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

PLAID SILKS, $1·12½.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, $1·12½.
INDIA SILKS, $1·37½.
HEAVY MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS, $3·50.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, EXTREMELY LOW.
ELEGANT RICH GROS GRAINS, $2·00.
MAPLE AND GOLD-EDGE SILKS.
POULT DE SOIES, MODE, PEARL, AND STEELS, $1·87.

An examination of the above SILKS is solicited.

PIQUES FROM AUCTION.

150 pieces PIQUES, very cheap, 45, 60, 70 cents.

50 pieces NAINSOOK MUSLIN, 25, 31, 37, 50 cents.

50 pieces SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC AND PLAIDS, 31, 37, 50 cents.

50 pieces NEW PLAID NAINSOOK, for Dresses.

ALPACAS.

Choice shades fine ALPACAS, at 50, 65, 75 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS, at still further reductions.

NEW MATERIALS FOR TOURISTS, 37, 50, 75 cents.

SILK AND WOOL GREY POPLINS, $1·25.

LINEN GOODS.

35 pieces TABLE DAMASKS, from New York sales.

100 dozen RED BORDERED TOWELS, $1·00, $2·00.

100 Dozen LINEN NAPKINS, $2·65 to $10·00.

Liberal discounts to Hotel Keeper, and other large buyers.

MUSLINS

By the Piece at Wholesale Rates.

1 case fine BLEACHED MUSLINS at 20 cts.

2 cases fine and heavier BLEACHED MUSLIN, at 22, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS, 25, 28, and 31 cents.

Utica, Waltham, and Huguenot Sheetings, Wholesale and Retail.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS,

1 11 6mrps

ARCHAMBAULT & BRO.,

No. 136 N. EIGHTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH, WEST SIDE,

Will open this morning—

60 pieces rich Lustre Alpacas, all spring shades, at 50 cents
1 case Silk Striped Poplins, beautiful goods, at 37½ cents.
Fine Black Alpacas, at 37½, 40, 45, 50 to $1.
1 lot rich Plaid Poplins, at 62½, worth $1.
2 cases new style Spring Delaines.
5000 yards new style Spring Chintzes, at 16, 18, and 20 cents.
Spring Cassimeres, for Men's and Boys' Wear, great bargains.
Cheap Table Linens.
Cheap Towels.
1 bale good Crash at 12½ cents.
1 case 5-4 wide Bleached Sheetings at 25 cents.
Good Muslins at 12½ cents.
Fine Shirtings at 20 cents.
Williamsville Muslins at 28 cents.

Wholesale and Retail, at [3 16

ARCHAMBAULT & BRO.'S

New Store, No. 136 N. EIGHTH Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. GIRARD ROW.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW CHENE SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
SUPER BLACK SILKS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
GREY DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY
PIQUES, CHINTZES, ETC,

3 2 smwsf]

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include the ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings,

No. 1250 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 150 feet through to Carlisle street.

VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 34 Catherine street.

Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased, HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.

Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W. corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 164 feet front.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.

Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.

Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and London streets.

Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1338 Hamilton street.

GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane. [3 9 16s4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS, With Washington and Pattern Pieces.

Among which will be found some very fine and rare specimens, to be sold at auction, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,

On Tuesday afternoon,

19th inst., at 4 o'clock. Open for examination on morning of sale. Catalogues now ready. [3 14 5t

LARGE SALE OF FINE FRENCH CHINAWARE, TEA, DINNER, AND DESSERT SETS, CHAMBER TOILET SETS.

On Tuesday Morning,

19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street. 3 16 2t

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings, to pay advances. Sale positively without reserve. [3 15 3t

A RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., OF THIS CITY.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, to announce their annual sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY the 28th of March, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, including original works by the most celebrated artists of America and Europe; and furthermore adds that the collection cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

The paintings will be on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, due notice of which will be given. Particulars hereafter. 3 17

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, With Large Side-yard,

No. 222 W. LOGAN SQUARE, between Race and Vine streets, 45 feet front, 150 feet in depth

On TUESDAY, March 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at public sale,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

All that handsome modern four-story brown-stone messuage, with three-story back building and two-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on West Logan Square, No. 222, between Race and Vine streets—the lot containing in front on Logan Square 45 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to a 20 feet wide street. It has a parlor, breakfast-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 3 commodious chambers, dining-room, sitting-room, library and butler's pantry on the second floor; 4 chambers on the third floor; 4 rooms in attic; gas throughout, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, stationary washstands to third story; 2 superior furnaces, superior range, etc.; all the water drained into the culvert; cellar cemented; wine and provision closets; closets throughout the house; garden handsomely laid out, and planted with evergreens and shrubbery; flag-stone pavement; iron railing front, grass-plot, and handsome evergreens. This is one of the handsomest and most complete residences on Logan Square, and worthy of special attention.

Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash.

Possession after the sale of the furniture, which will be the first week in April.

May be examined between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, on application to

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 11 16 18 4t] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

On Monday Afternoon,

March 18, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, by catalogue, a collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper American Coins. Also, foreign Coins, Colonials, Medals, etc. Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the Auction Store. [3 12 6t

SECOND SALE OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB OF PARIS.

We have the pleasure of announcing that we have now on exhibition at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, 96 Paintings, the contributions of the Artists of the French Etching Club.

The Sale will take place

On Friday Evening,

March 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Among the paintings will be found Works of

Gustave Dore,	Missonnier,	Troyon,
Arnoux,	Bemindt,	Caron,
Baudin,	Baron,	Charlet,
Couturier,	Cortes,	Delacroix,
Devaux,	Fauvelet,	Goupil,
Guillemin,	Gautier,	Hereau,
Leray,	Lanfant de Metz,	Marchaux,
Moormans,	Jules Noel,	Nottoman,
Pecrus,	Ribot,	Sinet,
Veron,	Van Elven,	Voiton,
Ventadour,	Leclaire,	Lasalle,

And others,

Catalogues are now ready, and the Gallery open daily until the sale. 3 16 6t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 tf

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF SIXTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods suitable for Spring sales. [3 16 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 19, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [3 14 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 13 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

March 22, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal, damask, Venetian, list, Dutch home cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superfine goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 13 4t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange,

REAL ESTATE,

RIDGE AVENUE—Valuable lot and frame messuages, above Wiley street.

NINTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Southeast corner.—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Building lot, north side west of Gray's Ferry road.

GERMANTOWN—Fisher's Lane Station—Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.

CHESNUT HILL—Lot of over 10 acres on the road leading from Wissahickon turnpike to Germantown turnpike.

LOCUST STREET, near Fifty-second street Twenty seventh Ward—Building Lot.

DELANCO, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly street, near Second street.

MONROE COUNTY, Pa.—Two tracts of Land, in Tunkhannock township, containing together 58 acres.

CENTRE COUNTY, Pa.—433 acres in Bush township.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds,